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## COAL STRIKE NOW EXPECTED TO END BY NEXT SATURDAY

**British Miners Are to Vote on Accepting Owners' Terms—Two-Thirds Majority Required to Continue the Strike**

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office**  
**LONDON, England (Friday)**—The decision as to whether work in the coal mines will be resumed cannot be reached before the end of the eleventh week of the coal stoppage. By a card vote today the miners' delegates agreed that the terms of the owners and the government's subsidy offer should be submitted to the rank and file on Wednesday, the result of the ballot being returnable by Friday, June 17, or the day before the government offer of £10,000,000 lapses. Excepting for the representatives of Durham and Lancashire there was a majority in favor of issuing the ballot paper.

It is considered a foregone conclusion, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, that the men will return to work as a result of the ballot, for Herbert Smith, acting president of the Miners Federation, ruled emphatically this morning that an absolute two-thirds majority must prevail to continue the strike. The delegates accepted this decision.

It is understood that the following in the form of the ballot paper agreed upon by the miners executive this afternoon:

**Miners Federation of Great Britain. Ballot:**

1. Are you in favor of fighting on for the principles of a national wages board and a national pool with the loss of the government subsidy for wages if there is no settlement by June 18, 1921?

2. Are you in favor of accepting the government's and the owners' terms as set forth on back of the ballot paper?

Please place your cross in the space provided for the purpose.

A note accompanies the ballot paper giving the Miners Federation's interpretation of the owners offer.

**The Main Factor**

In the discussions between the miners' executive and the owners, the plan to spread the average of costs over the first three months of the year instead of only for March, has been the main factor in bringing the miners and owners together at this week's conferences. The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters.

The March costs, it is acknowledged, were abnormally high, so much so that the difference in working costs will be as much as £d. per ton less, when taken over a three month average. The owners' reason for not starting out with this figure was because it was felt that the present struggle was inevitable and the original wage offers were only intended as a basis for bargaining, and should in no case have been taken as final, but it is stated with regard to the owners' latest terms, now to be voted on by the miners, "Final figures and concessions have now been reached and we have made our final offer."

**New Minimum Wage**

Briefly the mine owners' proposals which were discussed today include a new standard minimum wage made up of the present base rates and the percentages paid on them in 1914 or their equivalents, and a percentage granted to piece workers in 1919 for a reduction of hours with the addition of 20 per cent based on the actual output in March, 1921. This 20 per cent on the standard wage would be guaranteed as a minimum for 12 months.

An alternative, the owners proposed that the new standard wage shall be settled by a national wages board or by arbitration. The owners' profits would be surrendered proportionately to the amount of assistance received by the districts to maintain wages at the reduced figure determined by the agreement between the Miners Federation and the government, this surrender to apply over a period of three months after the resumption of work. The owners also waive their claim to a share in the surplus profits in so far as such claim, if exercised, would have the effect of reducing the district wages in any month below the level of wages payable in the preceding month.

**Wages Board to Be Set Up**

Allowances will be granted to low paid workers at end of the temporary arrangement, if the current rates of wages do not provide a subsistence wage. The new district boards to be redistributed on economic, instead of, as under pre-war conditions, on a geographical basis. A national wages board is to be set up with an independent chairman to determine the proportion of the standard profit to standard wages; the standard rate of wages for each district; the item of cost to be included in the periodical audits; and the ratio of profits to wages under the permanent scheme.

The average earnings per shift at

the new standard wage allowing for the 20 per cent addition will range from 9s. 7d. in Nottinghamshire to 7s. 6d. in Somersetshire. For the temporary period it is proposed by the miners' executive that cuts shall not be more than 2s. per shift in any district until the end of July.

## COMMUNITY CHEST FUNDS SENT IRISH

**Money Not Designated for That Purpose Is Donated in Cleveland at Request of Local Committee for Relief Organization**

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office**  
**CLEVELAND, Ohio**—That a sum of money amounting to \$50,000, from the last Cleveland community chest fund, not specifically designated for that purpose in the published budget, had been donated "to Ireland," at the request of a local Irish committee representing a New York Irish relief organization, at the solicitation of a local member of the Knights of Columbus, has been a prevalent, but undefined, rumor among Protestant subscribers to the \$4,500,000 community chest fund here for some weeks past.

In order to ascertain the facts concerning this use of the community chest funds a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently called upon Raymond Clapp, acting executive secretary of the Cleveland community fund, and was at once informed of the correctness of the report.

"We have appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to the American Committee for Irish Relief, 1 West Thirty-Fourth Street, New York City, of which Judge Morgan O'Brien is chairman," Mr. Clapp declared. "This was done at the solicitation of a Cleveland branch of the same organization and the money is being sent as it comes in through the New York committee, to Sir James Douglas, head of the Irish White Cross Society, in Ireland. This organization is a non-sectarian one, and Sir James Douglas is reputed to be a British military officer and the Irish White Cross is understood by us to have the sanction or endorsement of the British Government."

**Under "Foreign Relief"**

"Was this sum of money included in the budget presented to the subscribers of the fund last November?"  
**Secretary Clapp was asked.**

"Specifically, it was not, although you will find under the head of 'Foreign Relief' on the printed budget, the sum of \$450,000 marked 'Undesignated Foreign Relief.' It is as part of that sum that the money is being sent to New York."

"Were there any other foreign people benefited by the community fund?"

"Yes, you will find a total foreign relief fund of \$1,350,000 in the published budget, sums from which are being distributed among such organizations as the Hoover Commission, \$300,000; Armenia and Syria of the Near East Relief Committee, \$150,000; Red Cross Foreign Children's Health Work, \$200,000; Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, \$250,000."

"Are you receiving any accounting of the money sent to the American Committee for Irish Relief in New York?"

"I understand that only a portion of the \$50,000 has as yet been forwarded to this committee, but that a complete accounting of the disposition will be rendered to us when the appropriation has been expended by the committee. The reason that this contribution was not designated in the printed budget was simply that we were not aware of the Irish need at the time the fund was raised."

"Has the American committee any political or sectarian interests to serve?"

"As I have already stated, we understand that this is a purely non-sectarian and humanitarian committee."

**Surprise to Subscribers**

It was one of the claims set forth in behalf of the Cleveland community chest last November that the donors were given every possible chance to know exactly where every dollar donated was sent. With the above exception this is true. It will doubtless be a surprise to many Cleveland subscribers to the 1920 "chest" to know that any part of this money was sent to Ireland for any purpose and of interest to know just what the facts concerning this gift of \$50,000 of Cleveland money are.

## FEDERAL ATTORNEYS ACCUSED

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Federal attorneys were declared yesterday by Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Federation, to be intimidating farmers with threats of prosecution under antitrust laws. The statement was made while he was urging the collective bargaining bill before a senate subcommittee.

**MR. HOOVER INVITED**

**BUENOS AIRES, Argentina**—The United States Chamber of Commerce here has invited Herbert Hoover to visit Argentina at an early date. The chamber sent a telegram to Secretary Hoover saying that in view of the critical conditions of American and Argentine commerce, they were thought worthy his study at first hand.

## PACKER BILL IS OPPOSED IN SENATE

**Not the Time, It Is Contended, for Government to Interfere with Private Business—Measure Declared to Be Socialistic**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office**

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Opposition to the packer regulation bill which was under debate all day in the Senate yesterday, is being based mainly on the contention that this is not the time for the government to interfere with private business; that to do so would add to unemployment and further retard the recuperation so much sought after. Incidentally, it is asserted that business does not need regulation, and some senators went so far as to hold up the packers as the builders of an institution of which Americans should be proud.

Senators were warned that the Senate bill was socialistic and tended in the direction of the nationalization of industries, the accomplishment of which would bring upon the United States the blight that has fallen upon Russia.

**Confidence in Producers Urged**

Speaking from the business standpoint, Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, declared that any governmental administration of the distribution and transportation of necessities makes them more expensive than does private distribution and transportation.

"If the government is going to take charge," he warned, "prices will be higher. Only one thing will help the producers," he continued, "getting back a feeling of confidence that they are to be trusted. All this kind of legislation is unnecessary and unwise."

Mr. Edge admitted that a few years ago business had gone too far. "Then the era of legislation started in and now it has gone so far that there is no confidence in anyone," he said, "blaming this condition on legislation and on interference by the government. 'Trust the people again,' he pleaded, 'and see if they go too far in profiteering. Don't strangle enterprise. Give the people a chance to manage their own business.'

**Defense of the Packers**

As was indicated on Thursday, Robert N. Stanfield (R.), Senator from Oregon, entered upon a defense of the packers. Most of the speakers devoted themselves to the abstract fundamental of non-interference with business, but Mr. Stanfield lauded the packers and their methods. As Mr. Edge spoke from the standpoint of the businessman, Mr. Stanfield was put forward as the representative of the producing industry. He has been engaged largely in the financing of the livestock industry, which, as George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska pointed out, has been shown at the hearings to be frequently linked up intimately with the packers.

The Senator from Oregon agreed with the Senator from New Jersey that the proposed legislation would add to the cost of various products. The packing business was a great American institution to which the people could point with pride, he insisted. To enact the proposed legislation would be to socialize the packing industry and would tend to the nationalization of all industries. "If we take this step, we will have to do as they have done in Russia," he asserted, adding that there was no necessity or demand for this kind of legislation. It would contribute to the number of unemployed, he declared, and the American people were looking to Congress at this time for constructive legislation.

**Regulation Supported**

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska defended the right of Congress to enact such regulation, pointing out that it had been done and worked well in regard to banks, railroads and insurance.

"It has become the fashion to decry the regulation of business by the government," he said, "but it is too late to do so now. If one thing has been demonstrated, it is that certain kinds of business ought to have the government regulation."

In a prolonged speech analyzing and criticizing the Senate bill, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, demanded that there be hearings on it, whereupon W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, objecting to further delay, called attention to the hearings that had been held for months before Senate and House committees, at which every one who wanted to be heard had a full opportunity. There is nothing to be gained in favor of the bill by further delay, but that may be the way by which it will be prevented from becoming law.

Aside from the opposition on business grounds those who are seeking to defeat any legislation of this kind are insisting that it is arbitrary and un-American to give a person or a commission such powers over any branch of business as is proposed in both the Senate and House bills.

The policy of the opponents of the bill seemed to be to delay action in the first place by long debate and afterward by a demand for further hearings if necessary.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Hopes are held out for a definite settlement of the British coal strike by the end of next week. The owners' terms and government's subsidy are to be submitted to the ballot of the rank and file next Wednesday, and an absolute two-thirds majority is necessary before the strike can continue. Should the new wage standard prevail the average earnings per shift will range from 9s. 7d. in Nottinghamshire to 7s. 6d. in Somersetshire. The miners' executives propose that, during the temporary period, the cuts shall not be more than 2s. per shift in any district until the end of July.

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office**

**LONDON, England (Friday)**—The peace of the world is going to depend upon all the English-speaking people of the world," was how Admiral Sims defined the world position today as a guest of the American Luncheon Club which was attended by distinguished Americans resident here. Wilson Cross, managing director of the Vacuum Oil Company, who hails from Cincinnati, acted as chairman and introduced the gallant admiral. Referring to the criticism in America of Admiral Sims' recent speech, he said: "Well gentlemen, he has done it again, but he says he will stand by what he said. I think he is voicing your wishes when I say that this company will stand with him and so will every full-blooded, true and honest-thinking American."

Admiral Sims, in a speech before the American Luncheon Club in London, yesterday, touched upon his much-discussed remarks about a certain Sinn Fein element. "What I have said," he told the members, "was practically the same as I have said on a number of platforms in the United States. I intend to keep on doing the same thing. I have been advocating that we should keep together in decent companionship and brotherhood, because, if we do so, we shall need no treaty."

Continuing, the Admiral said: "I have been accused of being pro-British and so I am. At one time I went to France to see if I could learn the language. I was able to acquire a sort of plaster of Paris. When I came back I suffered the same kind of criticism for being pro-French.

"I like the British people for many reasons," concluded Admiral Sims, "one of them being that they always play the game."

**Rear Admiral Assailed**

**Massachusetts Representative Wants Officer Barred from America**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office**

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who has incurred the displeasure of some officials of the Administration through his remarks made in his address before the English-Speaking Union in London, will not be permitted to return to the shores of America if a resolution offered in the House yesterday by James A. Gallivan (D.) is adopted. The resolution states that Admiral Sims, who was born under the British flag, "has shown himself really to be an undesirable alien" by his "many attacks upon the citizenship of America and the naval establishment of this country."

Another measure directed against Admiral Sims, introduced by John J. Kindred (D.), Representative from New York, requests a thorough investigation by a committee of three members of the House, with directions to report "recommendations."

Mr. Gallivan's resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, One William Snowden Sims, a foreign-born citizen of the United States, but now connected, unhappily and unfortunately, with the naval establishment of this country, in a speech in London, England, recently made a most vicious and un-American attack upon 18,000,000 citizens of this great republic, in an apparent attempt to arouse the hatred of the English populace against America; and

"Whereas, On other occasions said Sims publicly stated that in case of a war between the United States and Great Britain one British ship could easily dispose of four or five American ships of corresponding types; and,

"Whereas, Repeatedly the said Sims has publicly deplored his superior officers in the naval establishment and the character and quality of the government of this republic; be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that said Sims, by his many attacks upon the citizenship of America and the naval establishment of this country, has shown himself really to be an undesirable alien; be it further

"Resolved, That the readmittance of

said Sims to any port of entry to this country is absolutely forbidden. This resolution shall take effect upon its passage."

**Harvey Speech Criticized**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office**

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Pat Harrison (D.) Senator from Mississippi, who introduced a resolution in the Senate on Thursday asking that the alleged remarks of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, in London, be investigated, yesterday criticized the American naval officer severely, but added that serious as his offense was, if he has been quoted correctly, the

## ESSENTIAL FACTOR FOR WORLD PEACE

**Admiral Sims Declares Peace Depends Upon the English-Speaking People—Reception from Americans in London**

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"Well gentlemen, he has done it again, but he says he will stand by what he said. I think he is voicing your wishes when I say that this company will stand with him and so will every full-blooded, true and honest-thinking American."

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House. Mr. Volstead admitted last night that many of the prohibition members also are lining up with those who wish to see prohibition enforcement consolidated in the Department of Justice. Simeon D. Peas (R.), Representative from Ohio, one of the prohibition members of the Rules Committee, grasped the opportunity extended by Mr. Hill to express approval of the amendment.

"Let's pass this legislation without any more noise than is necessary," pleaded Mr. Volstead. "Nobody will know the difference, because it will be carrying out present policies and no agitation will be aroused. Unless you do so, beer will be flowing all over the country."

#### Activity of Brewers

Mr. Wheeler told the committee that more than 100 breweries had applied for permits to manufacture beer under the recent Palmer decision permitting beer to be prescribed freely by doctors. The reason the beer regulations have been held up, he said, was because officials have not yet agreed upon the amount of beer which may be prescribed. Unless the Volstead act is passed now, he expressed the belief that brewers would institute proceedings to force the granting of permits.

After indicating their opposition to a "gas" rule which would prevent amendments being offered on the floor of the House, the Rules Committee decided to postpone action on Mr. Volstead's request. Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the committee, informed Mr. Volstead that the committee would not object to the passage of an amendment annulling the Palmer ruling, but that other sections of his bill involved questions over which there is a strong difference of opinion on the part of the members of the House. These members, he believed, should have a chance to offer amendments which the proposed rule would deny.

#### Overtures Rejected

Proposals made to Mr. Volstead that he offers the section repealing the beer ruling as a separate measure were rejected. The prohibition leader declared flatly that his bill must go to the House as reported from the Judiciary Committee. "The committee will not listen to any such suggestions," he replied.

Unless Mr. Volstead can bring enough pressure to bear to force the Rules Committee to report out an ironclad rule shutting off all amendments it is very likely that the fight in the House to transfer law enforcement to the Attorney-General will succeed. Now that A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has come out in favor of this proposal, there has been a gradual drift toward it in certain prohibition circles. Mr. Volstead's bill meets this demand in half-way measure, but it is not altogether satisfactory to those drys who favor it.

#### Mr. Kramer's Successor

#### Maj. Roy Haynes of Ohio Appointed Prohibition Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made at the White House yesterday that Maj. Roy Haynes of Hillsboro, Ohio, had been appointed National Prohibition Commissioner to succeed John F. Kramer. The announcement followed a conference on Thursday between President Warren G. Harding and A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Major Haynes' name having been endorsed by the Anti-Saloon League.

One of the important factors in the selection of Major Haynes over a field of some 15 candidates for the position was the strong recommendation of Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, who took the seat in the Senate relinquished by Mr. Harding at the time of his inauguration.

Prohibition forces were jubilant over the appointment of Major Haynes, who has been closely identified with the work of the Anti-Saloon League in Ohio for many years. "The appointment of Major Haynes is very acceptable to the prohibition forces and the friends of law and order," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League. "He is honest, courageous, energetic and effective."

Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, also is heartily in favor of the new commissioner.

Major Haynes will take over the position of Prohibition Commissioner at a time when the enforcement law is under fire not only in Congress but throughout the country. His first task will be to reorganize the forces under his command, handicapped through the failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient funds, although an appropriation of \$200,000 for salaries will be available in a short time.

Major Haynes has been editor of the Hillsboro Dispatch since 1908 and was one of the first Ohio editors to declare for Mr. Harding for President. This he did in January, 1917, more than three years before Mr. Harding was nominated. In 1913 Major Haynes was a candidate for Congress and since that time has been active in politics. As a member of the Methodist Church he has been prominent in denominational activities and was a member of the General Conference of that church at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1916. As county manager of the dry federation, he took an active part in prohibition battles in Ohio and was one of the leaders in the Anti-Saloon League.

#### Anti-Dry Pledge Cards

#### New Jersey Liquor Interests Renew Attack on Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEWARK, New Jersey—Circulation of anti-dry pledge cards in this state by those who are fighting prohibition has been met by Samuel Wilson, assistant state superintendent of the

Anti-Saloon League, with the reminder that until the anti-drys can secure a reversal of the United States Supreme Court's numerous rulings on the side of prohibition, their agitation to secure a wet Congress will be futile, for Congress would be powerless to give back wine and beer until the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed, and the chances of this are regarded by Mr. Wilson as too small for his agitation to measure.

"I would remind them," said Mr. Wilson, pointing out that this agitation is not confined to New Jersey, "that they have to convert a superlatively dry Congress to one two-thirds wet, and then induce 36 states to renounce prohibition, with 41 states now enthusiastic for their bone dry laws."

"Let me recommend that these 'anti-drys' hire a lawyer. They say, 'The Eighteenth Amendment merely prohibits intoxicating liquors,' then they urge Congress to override the Constitution by authorizing the sale of wine and beer. Congress has no such power. It requires no legislation to prove these to be 'intoxicating liquors.' They were the only sources of intoxication for the first 5000 years of human history, for distilled liquors were unknown until the eleventh century of the Christian era.

"They would go farther, and urge Congress to permit each state to make its own definition. The Supreme Court has ruled, unanimously, in these words: 'The second section of the amendment, the one declaring, "The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.'

"Congress has the right to define for the purpose of enforcement of prohibition, but no such authority to defeat or thwart prohibition. To quote the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, 'While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages within its power of enforcement, we think these limits are not transcended by the provisions of the Volstead act wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within its power.'

"In the Supreme Court's decision in the Ruppert 2.75 per cent beer case, Justice Brandeis made it very clear that it was the right and duty of Congress so to legislate to secure protection. Unless Mr. Volstead can bring enough pressure to bear to force the Rules Committee to report out an ironclad rule shutting off all amendments it is very likely that the fight in the House to transfer law enforcement to the Attorney-General will succeed. Now that A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has come out in favor of this proposal, there has been a gradual drift toward it in certain prohibition circles. Mr. Volstead's bill meets this demand in half-way measure, but it is not altogether satisfactory to those drys who favor it.

#### CLOTHING WORKERS PROMISE SURPRISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Returning from Washington yesterday, where he appeared before the Senate subcommittee considering the plan to investigate the clothing industry, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said he understood that the committee had not decided against an investigation.

"We think," he said, "that the committee saw into the purposes of those who have been agitating for an investigation. If an investigation is begun, it will not be what the agitators expect. Mr. Archibald Stevenson believes he will have a chance to advertise himself nationally, but we can guarantee it will be quite different from the Lusk tactics."

"Sensational charges will have to be backed by facts. If the United States Senate starts an investigation, and these Mr. Stevenson cannot furnish. We take the position that an investigation would be expensive and useless, especially since all differences between the union and the principal manufacturers of this market have been settled, and we are back at production. Mr. Stevenson represents himself and a small group of anti-union manufacturers doing less than 12 per cent of the clothing business in this market. They think a Senate investigation would harm the Amalgamated, but it will be an investigation of the entire industry, if it is had, and would offer no sensations in which Mr. Stevenson could figure nationally."

#### IMMIGRANT QUOTA TO BE READJUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The announcement by E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, that immigrants eligible to admission to the United States, but who have arrived here in excess of the June quota fixed under the Dillingham Law, will be permitted to land and be charged to the July quota, is gratifying to Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration here, who has been wondering what was to become of the shiploads of immigrants now in the harbor who could not be received according to the strict provision of the percentage immigration restriction law.

Not only have the authorities at Ellis Island been insistent that some provision be made for those people, but steamship men say that the condition is entirely due to the short notice given them; that when they received notification of the passage of the law, the immigrants complained of as excessive were all on the ocean, on their way to the United States. When they started, the companies were without any information regarding the numbers of each nationality that would be admitted, nor did they know how many persons of any given nationality were sailing from any given port. They add that the deportation of surplus immigrants would cause great hardships, as many have sold their homes and severed all ties in the homeland in order to make a new start in America, and urge that all eligible be admitted under the year's provision.

#### ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE DEFENDED

Maintenance of Peace in the Far East Said to Depend Upon Frank Interchange of Views Which Treaty Makes Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Among

the many important questions which will be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference which opens in London toward the end of next week, there are few that will receive closer attention outside the British Empire than the future of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Despite the fact that in some quarters a renewal of the alliance is vigorously denounced as being no longer necessary owing to waning influence of Russia and Germany's defeat with the elimination of her influence in the Far East, a high Japanese authority declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that many weighty reasons still remain for a renewal of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

He considers that the maintenance of peace in the Far East in a great measure depends upon the continuation of a frank interchange of ideas which has only been rendered possible by the terms of this alliance. He pointed out that in the past, while many misunderstandings have arisen, explanations have been sought and given by virtue of this treaty and the resultant understanding reached could not otherwise have been possible.

**No Threat to America**

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, he said, should be looked upon in much the same light as the proposed Anzio-French alliance would be considered. Neither of these alliances are in any way for offensive purposes but as arrangements which provide the opening up of free channels whereby a continuous opportunity may be given for the frank discussion of a settlement of vital questions relating to the world's peace.

Whilst admitting that an Anglo-French alliance would be immensely strengthened by the inclusion of the United States this Japanese authority stated that even though Great Britain and France were the only signatories to such an alliance, it could not be looked upon as a threat either to European countries or to the United States. In the same way, he said, an alliance between Britain and Japan could not be reasonably interpreted as a threat toward America.

In discussing the reported intention of the American Government to transfer its battleship fleet to the Pacific coast, while Great Britain patrolled the Atlantic, the Japanese authority declared that his government looked upon any such an arrangement as "quite natural."

#### A Redistribution of Ships

The lack of accommodation on the Atlantic seaboard for America's growing fleet may be one reason for such an arrangement and no surprise would be felt if additional naval bases were built with view to accommodating its warships when stationed in Pacific waters. Care was also taken to make it clear that Japan looked upon such proposals, not as in any sense a concentration of strength but merely as a redistribution of American ships.

As to recent reports that Japan was arranging for the transfer of General Wrangel's army to Vladivostok and that she was also giving assistance to General Semenoff, The Christian Science Monitor was informed that while General Semenoff had been given Japanese protection so long as he remained at Port Arthur, Japanese authorities have washed their hands of all responsibility regarding his future actions since he decided to throw in his lot with the other members of the Democratic Party at Vladivostok.

As to General Wrangel it was pointed out that the French are more or less taking the responsibility for both General Wrangel and the remains of his army, and in any event Japan is fully determined not to become mixed up with Russian affairs except in so far as to protect herself against Soviet propaganda entering Japan and her dependencies.

All reports of armed assistance being given to the Democratic Party at Vladivostok by Japan, he categorically denied, on the ground that Japanese expenditure in eastern Siberia would not for one moment countenance such action even though it were favored by the Japanese Militarist Party.

#### FRANCE TO RETAIN KAMERUN MANDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday)—An important denial was given by the Minister of the Colonies, Albert Sarraut, today to a recent statement that France is prepared to transfer to Germany the mandates which she has received for Kamerun.

At one moment a distinct current of opinion was to be observed in certain quarters in favor of some kind of economic rapprochement with Germany, and, surprisingly as this policy may seem, it was openly discussed, notably by the influential publicist, Philip Miller, who, however, pronounced against it.

The possibility of ceding Kamerun to Germany was then mentioned. This strange suggestion has now caught up in Berlin. A French correspondent in Germany declares that he learns in official circles that a member of the council of the League of Nations bids out some hope for Germany's recovery of her old German colony.

This rumor, having thus taken definite shape, is following a meeting of

the Cabinet, stated to be unfounded. At no moment has either the Minister of the Colonies or the Minister of Foreign Affairs been solicited on this subject and such a project has never been considered.

#### HARVARD CLUBS VOTE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Members of the Associated Harvard Clubs, at their annual meeting, voted unanimously to erect a Roosevelt memorial, at a cost of \$25,000. The resolution asks the President to appoint a committee to execute the plan of cooperation with the Harvard Corporation, which will select the site and the name. Choice of a name was left open in deference to the women of New York City who object to the proposed name of "Roosevelt House," which is being used by them as a memorial.

An additional committee, to be named by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will raise the necessary money by popular subscription.

President Lowell assured the Harvard clubs that the corporation would be pleased and honored to assist the clubs in building a memorial to the illustrious graduate of the class of '00.

He said John S. Sargent had promised to execute two Roosevelt paintings for the university library stairway. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus, was thanked for his work as chairman of the committee for a postal ballot of overseas.

These officers were elected:

President, F. M. Grossman, St. Louis; treasurer, Edward H. Hatchworth, Buffalo; secretary, C. A. Morrison, Milwaukee.

The convention accepted the invitation of the Harvard Club of Boston to hold the next meeting in Boston next spring.

President Lowell, in an address, said Harvard was making a gratifying growth as a national institution, and was pleased to report the gains from the appointment of Roscoe Pound, dean of the Law School, as justice of the United States Supreme Court.

**Mr. Noradounghian's Reply**

Mr. Noradounghian said in reply:

"The Armenian official bodies in Turkey, Europe and elsewhere have considered it their duty to send a special mission to America with the main object of expressing the sentiment of profound gratitude of the Armenian people to the illustrious President of this great country and its noble and generous people who have made the Armenian people a subject of their special solicitude."

"I feel happy that this sacred duty devolved upon me, which I am pleased to fulfill, and by this occasion convey my heartfelt thanks to all the American workers who during the war and since the armistice have made all possible efforts to save the remnant of the Armenian people.

An itemized account of moneys paid by the Webster Hotel Company to union business agents during the construction of the hotel was delivered to the Dailey legislative investigating committee by an official of the hotel company. It amounted to \$12,000.

A local structural iron contractor presented to Joseph B. Fleming, attorney for the committee, evidence that 15 Chicago contractors, in order to protect themselves from being held up by labor business agents, had collected a fund of \$15,000 to be used for settling strikes.

#### DECISION ON SWITCHING RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The petition that there should be one uniform rate between all points within the San Francisco switching limits, and this without any regard to the length of the haul or character of the territory through which the traffic moves, has been denied by the State Railroad Commission. It holds indefensible the establishment of a blanket rate for such territory, and authorizes the Southern Pacific to readjust its charges for switching, basing the new rate on zones, which brings some relief to those at a distance from the center of the city.

**SOUTH DAKOTA FARM LOANS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That farmers of South Dakota are taking advantage of the loaning facilities of the federal land bank at Omaha, Nebraska, which serves this district, is shown by a report made by W. C. Baker, one of the directors of the land bank. He states that loans totaling \$1,500,000 have been applied for since May 1. Total loans approved to date by the Omaha Federal Land Bank aggregate \$50,803,024. South Dakota farmers have borrowed \$8,553,600 of this amount, according to the figures given by Director Baker.

#### AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

JUST TO REMIND YOU

BOSTON'S STARTING MONDAY JUNE 13

Tents pitched at Huntington Ave. & Bryant St.

RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY

AMERICA'S BIGGEST SHOW

MANY OF THE NEWLY ADDED ARENICA STARS TRAINED

PRICES—ADULTS 75c

Wax Tax CHILDREN 50c

Doors Open at 1 p.m. M. & S. S. S. S.

Performances at 8 & 9 p.m.

Downtown Ticket Office

EVERY DAY OUT AT BALEET & DAVID PLANO STORE 146 Boylston Street

Music 12:30 to 2 and 3:30 to 11:30

Admission Tickets and Reserved Seats on Sale

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Admission Tickets and Reserved Seats on Sale

</



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random?"

### Dickery Dicky Dock

There is something peculiarly engrossing about clocks. Of course, there are clocks and clocks, and for certain clocks it is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine anybody developing an affection. Yet, when a person likes a clock, almost any clock is better than no clock at all. Drawn curtains, flickering firelight and the ticking of a clock have served the turn of a great army of writers to convey the impression of complete silence and repose. For really, the ticking of a clock, in such circumstances, is no more an interruption of silence than is the whispering of the wind in the tree-tops or the faraway hoot of an owl at night. When one can hear a clock ticking one may be sure that nothing much else is stirring.

### Ticking and Tocking

Then, of course, clocks have almost as many ticks as there are clocks, and to the layman in such matters who does not understand anything about what goes on inside there must always, if he stops to think of it at all, be something strange about this. Some clocks seem to be getting over the ground much faster than other clocks. They tick at such a tremendous rate. There is no "ticking" about it at all. Others take their time. Calmly and deliberately they tick and they tock; they give their usual familiar warning at five minutes to the hour; they brace themselves with the usual whir before striking; and when they have done striking, as the sound of the last stroke hums away into silence, the tick and the tock emerge once more as if nothing at all had happened.

Dickery dicky dock!  
The mouse ran up the clock.  
The clock struck one,  
The mouse ran down.  
Dickery dicky dock!

### Bean Stalks and Boots

There again we have another attraction. Who that, as a child, ever lived in the house with a grandfather's clock but speculated with special interest on this particular historical fragment. In the case of most other episodes we were dependent entirely upon our imagination, or, at best, upon some illustration or other. The bean stalks in the garden were obviously inadequate to convey an impression as to Jack and his bean stalk; whilst the very largest pair of boots we ever knew were, of course, nothing compared with the seven-leaved boots of a certain famous ogre. But when it came to the untoward adventure of the mouse in the clock, why, there was the thing itself to be investigated. Were we agitated by the question as to whether the mouse ran up the pendulum, or up the outside of the clock, or up the inside of it? Nothing was simpler than to seize the first opportunity of opening the door in front, and to look in at the two great weights suspended in mid-air and the long pendulum moving back and forth. Then, sometimes, surely, as a special reward for some act of virtue, some one in authority would be induced to open the door for us when the clock was about to strike, and never afterward did we have any difficulty in understanding why the mouse ran down again.

### The Varnished Clock That Click'd

But then, grandfather clocks are only one amongst many kinds of clocks whose presence is wholly delectable. There is, for instance, the big four-square, oblong clock that finds an honored place on a shelf in the front room, or the kitchen of so many farmhouses and cottages in both Old England and New England. Brass works they have. Brass works are "to go well if well cared for," and to run for 30 hours. They have fair and open countenances, these clocks. The lower portion of the glass is adorned with a gay painted scene, and every night, year in, year out, the closing act of the day is the winding of the clock.

The whitewashed wall, the nicely sanded floor;

The varnish'd clock that click'd behind the door;

The chest contriv'd a double debt to pay,

A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

### In Good Company

Today, of course, they are, many of them, leaving their real cottages and real farmhouses and finding their way into "cottages" and country places furnished with antiques. No one surely can complain of the change. For the 30-hour clock of a hundred years or so ago, like all the work of the skilled craftsmen of those days, has a curious way of making itself, at once, at home in new surroundings, if only they are congenial. There is no newness to wear off. The 30-hour clock, like the grandfather clock, has no adjustments to make with the highboy or the lowboy or the Dutch-legged table before it can settle down to work.

### And the Clock in the Steeple

But there we are entering upon dangerous territory. An excursion among clocks may well carry one far enough without courting a discussion on any one of the many "fruitful topics" suggested by the words highboy

or lowboy, to say nothing of a Dutch-legged table. Moreover, there is yet another realm of clockland which has not so much as been touched upon. We mean, of course, the clock in the steeple. Here, again, the march of progress has wrought many changes. The illuminated dial, for instance, was not known in the days when Percy and Falstaff "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." But there is much to be said for it and, already, the clock lover is taking the illuminated clock unto himself—who that has walked down the embankment in London, night after night, has not learned to love the big face of Big Ben, like a full moon in the sky? And yet the clock on the steeple should, obviously, have a black face or, maybe, a face of weathered blue, whilst his numbers and his hands should be of tarnished gold.

E. F.

### THE KAFIR OF THE HINDU KUSH

By Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.

India possesses no indigenous history. From the dim indications which may be traced in the ancient hymns of 2000 years B. C. or from the rather more intelligible references of the great Hindu epic, the "Mahabharata," 1000 years later, scholars have elaborated a scheme of shadowy historical sequences which would be even more vague and shadowy than it is but for the light thrown into the darkness by the scattered coins of departed dynasties and the inscriptions engraved on slabs and pillars of the Royal Buddhist Asoka. Thus, early Indian history is but patchwork at best, and it still lies with the geographer and antiquarian to fill in blank spaces and to evolve a fairly sound and reasonable story of the centuries preceding the coming of the European.

Across the vague shadows of a misty past, however, there strikes one clear ray of positive history about three centuries B. C., which is of incalculable value as a basis for the coordination of subsequent happenings. This is the Greek expedition of Alexander the Great, of which the records have been kept quite as truthfully as have those of any modern expedition by modern journalists. The Indian frontier surveyor, accustomed to a fairly close scrutiny of his surroundings, may wander for miles into the recesses of the frontier, anywhere between the Persian Gulf and the foot of the Himalaya range, and he will never get far from the influence of Greek tradition, or fail, here and there, to observe evidences of the passing of Greek conquest.

It is with an almost unknown and remote evidence of this strange irruption from the West that this article has to deal. It is first necessary to get rid of the modern notions of intercommunication between East and West and remember that not only in the days of Alexander, but for centuries before, the highways of Asia were much better known, much more frequently trodden and probably better-protected than they are now. Universal Asiatic Empire, with no intervening seas such as was known to Assyrians, Medes and Persians, was a great incentive to wide expansion, and a great inducement to colonization, and the pre-Hellenic Greek doubtless took full advantage of his opportunities.

It is in the extreme northwest, immediately beyond Peshawar, within the outermost foothills of the great Hindu Kush divide in the valleys of Swat or the small principality of Dir, that from Peshawar itself may be seen on a clear evening the triple peaks of a mountain called the Koh-i-Mor. Although it almost overshadows the well-trodden road which leads from Peshawar to Great Britain's frontier post at Chitral it is unapproachable by Europeans. Not even the native explorers of the Indian survey have ever been able to examine closely the long sweeping southern spurs of that Hindu Kush of Badakshan.

This is the home of the Kafir and it is the home of the Markhor (the king of the goat family) and the ibex, and it is the field and an unexplored variety of forest growth where the oaks shed acorns of a size I never could have believed in if I hadn't found them. The Kafir with whom I came directly into contact seemed to justify the tradition of Greek or Pelaistic origin in a remarkable way. He is distinctly Aryan in type, with low forehead, and features entirely free from Tartar or Mongolian traits, eyes generally dark but frequently light gray, fair complexion, slight figure, indicating marvelous activity and strength.

Kafir traditions and customs are totally distinct from those of the Muhammadan peoples around. For instance he sits on a stool rather than squats on the ground. It is impossible to do more here than emphasize the claim of the Kafir, to a distinct origin, and to express a hope that ere this interesting people lose that distinction in the world pervading crowd, some one with financial resource and great determination at his disposal may be found to conduct a really intelligent inquiry into the subject. The gradual encroachment of Muhammadan tribes on his territories, some of these tribes being themselves but lately converted Kafirs endowed with all the fanaticism of new disciples of Islam, renders the atmosphere of the Kafir borderland one of constant animosity.

The Kafir's ritual of worship, such as it is, consists of war dances and wild appeals to the god of war. Throughout these ceremonies there is interwoven a curious thread of Zoroastrianism, and Hinduism, as we might expect, but mainly it is pure paganism, and the god whom they delight chiefly to worship is their god of war—Gish. I was fortunate enough to get certain of the Kamdehs Kafirs to perform a war dance and to recite their ceremonial hymn to Gish. They were not warriors of the highest degree and consequently were not entitled to recite more than the opening stanzas of the hymn.

With the assistance of a most capable interpreter from Chitral—we were in the Chitral valley at the time and that memorable fortress was actually under siege—the first two verses of the hymn were translated. I need only quote the opening lines to make it tolerably clear that the hymn was

great ambassador) who tells us that Dionysos was a most beneficent conqueror.

There is no space for more references. They can be found in my book, "The Indian Borderland," published by Methuen. We can only insist that these lively legends point to real history and a very early subjugation or colonization of this part of India by a western race before even the invasions of Assyrians, Medes or Persians, certainly not later than 600 B. C. And the Nysceans were descended from these conquerors settling on the cool and well-watered slopes of the mountains which crown the uplands of Swat and Bajaur.

All this region, within historic times, was occupied by Kafirs—the same people, as nearly as one can tell, as now occupy the central divide and both flanks of the Hindu Kush when that long extended mountain system runs to its abutment on the Himalaya, and the Kafirs still maintain that they are "not Indian"—which, indeed, is obvious. During the settlement of the troublesome Afghan boundary I had the opportunity to visit the outskirts of Kafirstan and to penetrate a short distance. It is a country of wild,

addressed to Dionysos, or Bacchus, under whatever name he may be locally known. It runs thus:

O thou who from Gir Nysa's heights was born  
Who from its threefold portals didst emerge . . .

which is an obvious reference to the mountain of Bacchus, the Meros from which he was born, on the slopes of which stood the ancient Nysa.

The word Gir is a very common designation for a mountain on the Indian frontier still. The rest of the verse is rather incoherent, but distinctly Bacchic, and only wants the accessories of the vine leaves and ivy to make it quite classical. The vine leaves and the ivy are there, the latter in great abundance.

### THE BEACH PARTY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On a midsummer Saturday the park at the beach is jammed with people who should have stayed at home so that your own holiday might have been less elbow'd. Think, then, what a placid place is that park on its opening day before the crowds have come back. Think of the joy of ranging freely over its empty expanse, while the mechanical appliances for entertainment rattle around you with empty seats, and you have no one but yourself to push around the place, and no one to walk on your feet but yourself.

We stood entranced before the blessedly peaceful picture of the "old mill," flat-bottom boat floating along its channel all alone. Silently it disappeared within the yawning tunnel's mouth, to explore the awesome length of that mysterious blackness without even a giggle to keep it company. As silently it emerged, lifted itself gracefully upon water that somehow ran uphill, and then, pausing just for a moment with its seats bare to the afternoon sun, it plunged down the opposite side, gaily splashing itself flat upon the pool at the end of the runway. There it was hooked in by a bored attendant who looked at us suggestively. No, we said. The boat was doing well enough by itself. We came for a good time, and not to spoil the good time of anything else. So he let go the hook, and the craft, flashing its new red paint at us as it passed, proceeded with its re-hearsal.

That boat was almost as restful a sight as was the nonchalant manner in which the tall gentleman with the huge megaphone lounged against the gay exterior of Hilarity Hall. We all admire barkers, but we would no more have thought of appearing to be prospective customers, and thus arousing him to lift the megaphone to his lips and let go, than we would have considered becoming a customer. We were having our hilarity in the very lonesomeness of the place, and we needed not to hire a hall for it. Besides, we had a suspicion that he was snoring, an achievement performed only with difficulty at beach park, hence to be encouraged rather than cut off.

Even the gentlemen renowned as guessers of one's weight sang their little tune rather tentatively as we passed; and the Japanese boys lounging between their rolling ball apparatus and a vivid background of gaily colored dolls moved not an eyelash. But the popcorn vendor next door knew us, and with a slight regret that here we were at last actually getting back into one of the park habits, we repair his attention in the proper manner. As we proceeded to get our fingers all buttered, we speculated upon the winter-time occupation of Mme. Somethingorother, who sat under her red awning, and continued to knit, regardless of our interest. She was, for the moment, a woman of mystery, a soothsayer or such a Delphian oracle, until from the depths of her pavilion came the cry, "Maw, come here, will ya?" She did.

Now we entered the palm garden. The waitresses, with nothing worse to do, sat at their tables, a jolly reversal of the usual custom. I was all for waiting on them, but I was forcibly restrained. My friends sat me at a table that happened to have a standing waitress. As we ordered, I was conscious of a strange commotion behind me. I turned and saw that it was the legs of the violinist leader of the jazz orchestra. Here, at last, was activity itself. The only thing that prevents jazz leaders from achieving perpetual pedular motion is the necessity of stopping the noise of the instruments some time. Until the last strain, which is not a bad word for jazz, the leader's feet will focus your attention so fixedly that everything looks fluttery when you try to gaze somewhere else. The violin may or may not rest under his left jaw, his left hand may or may not regulate the screaming of the strings, his right may or may not so adjust each scrape of the bow so as to produce a noise; but both feet, both legs, must continue in ceaseless agitation until the last bar has broken out.

He was not, however, the only show. There was a program of songs. What a change has come over the scene! When the "First Gentleman in Europe" journeyed between Carlton House and Portland Place he was annoyed that there was no connecting thoroughfare befitting his dignity. He is distinctly Aryan in type, with low forehead, and features entirely free from Tartar or Mongolian traits, eyes generally dark but frequently light gray, fair complexion, slight figure, indicating marvelous activity and strength.

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Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd;  
For marble he left what of brick he had found.

But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?

He finds us all brick, and he leaves us all plaster.

WE must pass for what we are worth on the time tested scales of Public Opinion.

We only ask credit for what we earnestly strive to render in Service.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### The Quadrant, Regent Street, London

gloomy and inaccessible hills, inclosing narrow valleys above which towering peaks intervene, so as almost to prevent intercourse between valley and valley, and have thus restricted the spread of a common language. Where the valleys reach upward in rock-bound clefts to the rugged ridges from which they spring, they approach the main divide of the Hindu Kush between the Kabul River and the Oxus; and from the summit of this divide you could, if you could get there, look northward and downward on the same . . . characteristic confusion of rugged, impassable spurs toward the plains of Badakshan.

This is the home of the Kafir and it is the home of the Markhor (the king of the goat family) and the ibex, and it is the field and an unexplored variety of forest growth where the oaks shed acorns of a size I never could have believed in if I hadn't found them. The Kafir with whom I came directly into contact seemed to justify the tradition of Greek or Pelaistic origin in a remarkable way. He is distinctly Aryan in type, with low forehead, and features entirely free from Tartar or Mongolian traits, eyes generally dark but frequently light gray, fair complexion, slight figure, indicating marvelous activity and strength.

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through them all the waitresses, gowned in spotless white, leaned over their tables with never-fagging interest. Under the late sun we could see the crowds beginning to fill the park. Later we left the garden, with most of the waitresses now walking, and lost ourselves, with hundreds of others, in admiration of the gentleman who rides down a runway in his own auto and turns two somersaults over his own wife in hers.

By that time the crowds had begun to elbow us so numerously that, shying at the merry-go-round, avoiding the flying chairs, closing our ears to the now completely awakened hilarity how, we began to argue among ourselves as to whether we would or would not, and at length did ride the roller coaster.

And how we screamed!

When you go to a beach park you will have to act as though you were there. But what a burden uplifted to think we've done our beach park once and for all summer. That's that!

### THE MAN WITH IMAGES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sixty years ago there was little to break the monotony of life in a New England village, even within 20 miles of Boston, little, at any rate, for the children. Even the streets yielded scant entertainment for the boys and girls, no swiftly moving automobiles as now, no horse cars even, no flying machines in the heavens above, no fire apparatus dashing swiftly to its destination. Nothing but slowly moving teams now and then, and that was all.

No, not at all, for we had two things unknown today which brought all the children into the street with hurrying feet and expectant eyes. They were the tin cart and the man with images.

The former, the box-like wagon (the driver perched high upon it) filled with household utensils, especially those made of tin, and covered on sides and top with other pans, cups, dippers, porringers, strainers, pots, and

## PROBLEMS BEFORE SHIPPING BOARD

Fleet to Be Disposed of and Government Freed From Merchant Marine Business—Liquidation at a Heavy Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The members of the new Shipping Board, whose commissions were signed by President Harding yesterday, will meet with the Chief Executive in conference at the White House early next week to discuss fundamental questions affecting the merchant marine and the policies that the new board is to carry out.

Neither the President nor the members of his Cabinet expect the new board to solve the shipping tangle in a day or a month. The thing to be done, it was stated, is to develop a clear-cut policy which will ultimately bring the affairs of the merchant marine out of the chaos and demoralization into which they have fallen.

It is indicated that one fundamental underlying future activities of the board will be a determined effort to get the government out of the merchant marine business completely. This is a phase of the "Less government in business" policy which was discussed in full at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

To dispose of the fleet will not be an easy matter at a time when there is a glut of idle tonnage and when even well-administered lines are running at a loss. The view of the Administration is that the loss must be taken by the government as part of the war losses. The cost of the fleet to the government was something like \$3,000,000,000, and present estimates of what the government can realize on the entire tonnage it owns do not go above \$750,000,000. Thus, at one stroke the government proposes to liquidate at a loss of \$2,250,000,000.

There will be created in the Shipping Board a special department to carry out this liquidation that is to arrange for the sale of the ships to private interests on the best terms that can be secured. The inability of the United States Government to run a merchant marine at a profit has been proved, if the few years of trial can be taken as a fair test. There is some concern as to the ability of the private operators to run this fleet at a profit under existing conditions. Bad administration was not the only government reason for the failure of the governmental venture as a paying enterprise.

The division of operations in the Shipping Board will endeavor to work out a policy for the distribution of the fleet on trade routes best designed to fit in with the commercial and financial interests of the country. The aim is to make the new American fleet the basic element in commercial expansion and the securing of new markets.

### Broad Inquiry Asked

Senator La Follette Offers Resolution for Obtaining Facts on Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of the controversy existing between the private owners of ships, the Shipping Board, and the men employed on the ships, as a result of which hundreds of ships are idle, with a loss to both owners and men of many millions of dollars, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, on Thursday offered a resolution in part as follows:

"That the Senate Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof to be appointed by it, is authorized and directed to make a complete investigation into the controversy, its causes, the questions of wages and working conditions involved, and into the claims and contentions of the respective parties to the controversy and the merits thereof, and into the conditions existing in the marine service of this country on both publicly and privately owned ships; and that said committee thoroughly investigate the methods and practices of the Shipping Board, and the agreements, understandings and relations, if any exist, between the ship owners or operators in the United States, including the Shipping Board, and all associations of shipowners, among themselves, and with the ship owners or operators or associations thereof in other countries, and any control, or attempt to control the shipping interests or business of this country, or any portion thereof, or the regulation thereof, by any foreign interests, concerns or influences whatsoever, and to report its findings and conclusions thereon to the Senate with all convenient speed."

"The committee is hereby authorized to sit and perform its duties at such times and places as it deems necessary or proper, and to require the attendance of witnesses by subpoena or otherwise, and to require the production of books, papers and documents and to employ counsel and other assistance and stenographers at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page. The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses, sign subpoenas for witnesses; and every person duly summoned as a witness before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, who fails or refuses to obey the process of said committee, or appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation, shall be punished as prescribed by law."

DR. BUTLER'S MISSION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Reports that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, pres-

ident of Columbia University, would attend the British Imperial Conference in London, were explained at the university yesterday as misleading. Dr. Butler will sail next Tuesday, on invitation of the American University Union of Europe, to address the premiers attending the conference, at a dinner to be given them by the union in London on June 22.

## MEDICAL MEN STAND BY DRY LAW

American Association in Resolution Disapproves of Misuse of Volstead Act as Practiced by "Some of Its Members"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the answer of the United States Steel Corporation pleading the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the dissolution case brought against it, as a defense to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission, is a smoke screen—behind which is "Pittsburgh-plus" was the assertion made by H. G. Pickering, counsel for the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, addressing the monthly meeting of the Purchasing Men's Association of Chicago.

"The people of Illinois are paying millions of 'plus' in structural steel on new buildings, \$462,000 on their projected highway plan for their new concrete roads, and millions more on farm implements," he declared.

"The Supreme Court did not license the United States Steel Corporation to indulge in price discrimination," he said. "It did not authorize the corporation to collect from customers outside of Pittsburgh an unreasonable surcharge upon steel products under the guise of a freight charge which is not injured and which is never paid to the railroads.

Pittsburgh-plus was not tried before the Supreme Court in the dissolution suit, or any other proceeding. The people of Illinois will not be content with a decision of the United States Steel Corporation to the effect that it is lawful to discriminate against them. On that point they prefer a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and they will not rest until they get it. And if by any chance the Supreme Court should finally say that the Clayton Act does not reach a discrimination such as this—which event we do not believe to be within the range of possibility—the people of Illinois will not rest until Congress has amended the law so as to protect them in their natural rights.

"Pittsburgh-plus is a trade practice whereby all rolled steel, except rails, is sold for a price equal to the market price at Pittsburgh, plus freight from Pittsburgh to destination. If you were to buy a ton of steel at a Chicago mill for delivery at your plant in Chicago, you would pay the market price at Pittsburgh, plus the freight from Pittsburgh to Chicago. If you were to buy a ton of steel at the mill at Duluth for delivery at your plant in Chicago, you would pay the market price at Pittsburgh, plus the freight from Pittsburgh to Chicago. If you were to buy steel for delivery at your plant in Minneapolis, whether you bought it from the United States Steel Corporation or from an independent, you would pay the market price at Pittsburgh, plus the freight from Pittsburgh to Minneapolis.

"It therefore appears that there is no competitive market so far as price is concerned in the steel trade. You will see, therefore, that this is a matter of interest to you, not only as purchasing agents, but as members of the general public, who are the ultimate consumers. You will see that the higher price which must be paid for Illinois steel must be paid, in the last analysis, by the purchasing public. The question, therefore, becomes one of public interest.

NATIONAL OBSERVANCE PLANNED  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Plans for a national celebration of Independence Day in 1922 at Independence Hall was announced yesterday by members of the city administration. Councilmen urged that President Harding, members of his Cabinet and other persons be asked to make a pilgrimage to the birthplace of the nation on that day, and that on each succeeding July 4 the custom of having prominent Americans from other cities visit Independence Hall be continued.

### APPLE CROP ESTIMATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—Practically a full crop of apples for Maine is promised by the survey of V. A. Sanders of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. Mr. Sanders sets the Maine crop at 98, with the State of Washington crop at 93. Oregon and Idaho follow with 90 and 85. A big crop of Canadian apples is promised. Light crops are predicted for the central states.

### NORMAL PRESIDENT CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—L. N. Hines, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been chosen president of the Indiana State Normal School here, to succeed W. W. Parsons, who resigned.

## In Our Opinion

### The Lowest Shade Price In New England

50c Hollands

Blue Green Ecru Drab

85c Oil Opaques

Apple Green Nile Yellow

60c Water Color

All Stock Colors

\$1.40 Best Tint Cloth

All Colors

COMPLETE—READY TO INSTALL

Parcel Post 10c Per Order

CROWN SHADE & SCREEN CO.

44 Sudbury St., Boston

## STEEL CONSUMERS OBJECT TO BURDEN

Plea of the Alleged Producers Trust That Its Tactics Are Upheld by Court Decision Is Declared to Be Sham Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the answer of the United States Steel Corporation pleading the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the dissolution case brought against it, as a defense to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission, is a smoke screen—behind which is "Pittsburgh-plus" was the assertion made by H. G. Pickering, counsel for the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, addressing the monthly meeting of the Purchasing Men's Association of Chicago.

"The people of Illinois are paying millions of 'plus' in structural steel on new buildings, \$462,000 on their projected highway plan for their new concrete roads, and millions more on farm implements," he declared.

"The Supreme Court did not license the United States Steel Corporation to indulge in price discrimination," he said. "It did not authorize the corporation to collect from customers outside of Pittsburgh an unreasonable surcharge upon steel products under the guise of a freight charge which is not injured and which is never paid to the railroads.

Pittsburgh-plus was not tried before the Supreme Court in the dissolution suit, or any other proceeding. The people of Illinois will not be content with a decision of the United States Steel Corporation to the effect that it is lawful to discriminate against them.

On that point they prefer a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and they will not rest until they get it.

And if by any chance the Supreme Court should finally say that the Clayton Act does not reach a discrimination such as this—which event we do not believe to be within the range of possibility—the people of Illinois will not rest until Congress has amended the law so as to protect them in their natural rights.

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"You will see, therefore, that this is a matter of interest to you, not only as purchasing agents, but as members of the general public, who are the ultimate consumers. You will see that the higher price which must be paid for Illinois steel must be paid, in the last analysis, by the purchasing public. The question, therefore, becomes one of public interest.

The resolution of 1917 reads: "Whereas, we believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and whereas, its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value, therefore, be it resolved that the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and, be it further resolved, that the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged."

MR. FORBES GIVES HIS VIEWS TO FILIPINOS

MANILA, Philippine Islands—Speaking before the Columbian Association, whose membership is composed largely of Filipinos educated abroad, W. Cameron Forbes, who with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, comprises President Harding's mission to the Philippines, outlined the attitude he said he always had taken in regard to Philippine independence.

"I have never criticized the Filipinos for desiring their independence," he declared. "I have never discouraged the demand for Philippine independence, and I have never encouraged it. What I've hoped has been that this desire for freedom will prove the stimulus for you to do those things which make you capable of nationality, to get your country into shape for it.

"In regard to the question of self-determination, I wish to say that that was one of the issues during the Civil War. That question was settled as far as it was at issue during the war. I say this merely to show there are two sides to the question of self-determination.

"Self-determination is limited by the interests of others, both men and women. Stable government means liberty within the law and respect for law. Legislation for all and not for a special class, respect for persons and

property and courts before which rich and poor are treated alike and into which political influence does not enter. Especially such courts are necessary for without them a stable government is impossible.

"President Harding is for the best interests of the Filipino people. He wants their efforts for stable government to succeed."

## EARLY PURCHASE OF COAL ADVISED

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Finds No Prospect of Material Cut in Prices and Would Avoid Tight Market in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—No prospect of a material cut in the mine prices or retail prices of anthracite coal this year is seen by Eugene C. Hultman, fuel administrator of Massachusetts, who, in a formal statement, advises public buying during the summer in order to avoid "seasonal tightening of the market in the fall."

"Mr. Hultman's statement, which he says is issued because of many inquiries regarding the situation from consumers and dealers, seconds the argument for advance stocking that has been the dominant note in the advertising and publicity of the retail coal dealers since the program was adopted at their annual meeting.

The general retail coal market in New England is inactive, dealers reporting little buying at a time when purchase is usually much heavier. This reluctance to buy among consumers is said to be an expectation of reduction in the price of coal. The general retail coal market in New England is inactive, dealers reporting little buying at a time when purchase is usually much heavier.

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Plans for Future

"As we plan for the future," Secretary Wallace said, "it seems clear to me that without abating in any way our efforts in the field of scientific research, without slackening in our search for better and cheaper methods of production, it is the clear duty of the agricultural colleges of the country to give more and more attention to study and instruction in the field of agricultural economics."

In his statement, Mr. Hultman says

"The 'plus' of coal production during the past few months exceeds the same period of one year ago by more than 1,000,000 tons. He points out that with the exception of peat coal at \$6, domestic sizes of anthracite at the mine cost nearly \$8 a ton. Transportation cost to New England is quoted as between \$4 and \$5.88 per ton.

"The consensus of opinion among the large and reputable shippers, who were not involved in the orgy of profiteering and speculation that prevailed last season, is that no attempt will be made by either the operators or the unions to abrogate the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission fixing wages until April 1, 1922. For this reason they advise me that no material reduction will be made in the mine prices this year; in fact, the tax laws recently enacted by the State of Pennsylvania, amounting to 3½ per cent, will probably be passed along by the producer to the consumer in the usual way within the next few months."

So far as freight rates are concerned, the fuel administrator points out that coal is one of the principal sources of revenue of the railroads and that their financial condition does not warrant cutting their rates. In view of these facts, he urges the domestic coal consumer to purchase during the summer against the danger of seasonal stringency. Urging efficiency in managing home heating apparatus, Mr. Hultman holds out the possibility of a reduction in the late winter or spring.

Y. M. C. A. GRADUATIONS  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A class of 38 students was graduated from the International Y. M. C. A. College yesterday at the thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises. The speaker was the Rev. John H. Randall of the Community Church, New York, whose subject was "An Age Thinketh. So Is It." One of the graduates will work in Brazil, two in southern China, one in Mexico and one in Manila.

"I have never criticized the Filipinos for desiring their independence," he declared. "I have never discouraged the demand for Philippine independence, and I have never encouraged it. What I've hoped has been that this desire for freedom will prove the stimulus for you to do those things which make you capable of nationality, to get your country into shape for it.

"In regard to the question of self-determination, I wish to say that that was one of the issues during the Civil War. That question was settled as far as it was at issue during the war. I say this merely to show there are two sides to the question of self-determination.

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## AGRICULTURE AND NATION'S PROBLEMS

Importance of Agriculture and Education for It Is Brought Out at the Semi-Centennial of the Massachusetts College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday opened celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with addresses on the significance of agriculture in the national structure, its problems and its progress, by Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth.

The observances of the first day also included athletics, interclass singing, and the performance of "John Eppes," a historical play of the college in its first weeks and months.

The difference between the problems of agriculture today and 50 years ago, when the college was established, was emphasized by Secretary Wallace, who pointed out the present importance of capital and financial credit in farming.

This dependence on finance, he said, has displaced the former condition when a good wife and a few inexpensive and simple implements served the farmer. The secretary asserted, however, that "the problem of distribution is one of increasing perplexity, and is made worse by increased transportation charges, which, if they continue for any length of time, are likely to make changes in our agricultural and industrial map."

Plans for Future

"As we plan for the future," Secretary Wallace said, "it seems clear to me that without abating in any way our efforts in the field of scientific research, without slackening in our search for better and cheaper methods of production, it is the clear duty of the agricultural colleges of the country to give more and more attention to study and instruction in the field of agricultural economics."

"The mission of our agricultural colleges is not to promote agriculture at the expense of industry or commerce, nor to give the farmer the sort of an education that will place him in a position of unfair advantage over other classes, but rather through more scientific methods of production and less wasteful methods of distribution, enable him to better serve the nation."

The obligation to get food to the consumer with the least waste is just as binding as the obligation to produce that food in the first place. The farmer needs all of the training in production that the colleges can give him, but the most urgent need now is the development of an entirely new realm of organized knowledge of the economic factors which will enable him to cheapen his production and improve his distribution.

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## BANKERS CONCUR IN HARDING POLICIES

International Financiers Give Assurance That They Will Coordinate Their Arrangements With Administration Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made on high authority yesterday that the international bankers whose cooperation was regarded as necessary for the successful carrying out of the Administration readjustment policy at home and abroad, have given assurances that they will cooperate fully with and coordinate their financial arrangements with the policies of the government.

When the bankers were called into conference at the White House two weeks ago they were informed that the Administration would expect coordination of their financial resources to stimulate the domestic market at the same time that credit is extended to foreign countries.

At that time the bankers were not inclined to accept the policy outlined by the Administration, but it is now indicated that President Harding and the Cabinet expect complete harmony between governmental policies and the financial operations of the big banking concerns of the country.

### Provisions for Foreign Loans

The Administration was particularly anxious to base foreign loans on the provision that the money should be applied first of all to purchase American products in the home market. It was clearly indicated yesterday that the bankers have now reached an agreement to go along with the government in whatever plans are formulated.

This assurance from the bankers does not mean, of course, that the government must be consulted about every financial transaction involving a foreign loan, or that the government is to keep its finger on the affairs of the banking houses. It means, however, that they shall be expected to carry out their operations in accordance with well-defined policies.

In major transactions, involving the loaning of large sums to foreign countries, the bankers will be expected to consult with the government officials as a preliminary to the undertaking. This is a new development in American financial custom which has been necessarily brought about through the fact that the United States is now for the first time in its history a great creditor nation.

### Relief for Agriculture

Assurance of complete harmony between the bankers and the Administration has tended to strengthen the hope that measures for the relief of agriculture can be successfully formulated, through the organization of the national money resources rather than through government loans or aid. It is pretty well established already that the Administration's motto of "less government is business" is to be applied to the question of agricultural aid.

The aim is rather to organize private capital into corporations similar to some that are already operating under the Edge Act, but specifically designed to further the extension of agricultural credit and the exportation of farm produce. Representatives of the Treasury and of the Federal Reserve Board are now conducting an investigation of banking facilities, resources and conditions in the west, as a preliminary to the calling of the representative western bankers to Washington.

## LEGION MEMBERS CHARGE ABUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the State is receiving \$2 from the United States Government for the daily maintenance of every soldier on Ward's Island, and spending only 90 cents, was charged by a committee comprised of William F. Deegan, Edward Kiley and Richard T. Bell, of the American Legion, yesterday.

They charged also that food served disabled men there is not as good as that given to charity patients; that the men are being "farmed out" by the government; that the government, having no room for them elsewhere, has sent 250 of them to the island, and that the only one representing the government in supervising the care of the men is a vocational training teacher. Similar conditions, the committee said, prevail at other state institutions where disabled soldiers are quartered. With proper food and care, the committee believed that many of the men could be discharged.

## REFORMS URGED IN COURT PROCEDURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Jury disagreements are one of the most serious impediments to the administration of justice, according to James A. Allen, former city court judge, who has drawn up a program to reform justice administration methods in this city. One of his chief recommendations is that a three-fourths vote of a jury, instead of unanimity, shall be sufficient for rendering a verdict, except in cases of capital punishment.

Judge Allen feels that it is too much to send 12 inexperienced men into a jury room, with not even a record of a case, but only their memory to depend upon, and tell them to return with a unanimous opinion. In 17 states, he says, a three-quarters vote constitutes a verdict in many cases. The jury is the only deliberative body

from which is required unanimity of decision, he says. The courts, as well as national, state and municipal bodies, supposed to be composed of highly skilled men, he adds, are permitted to reach important decisions by a three-fourths vote.

Judge Allen advocates prohibition of legislative enactment exempting from jury duty any class of people except physicians and surgeons; removal of restrictions to right of appeal to the Court of Appeals; limitation of the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals to review certain questions of law, and provision for a sufficient number of judges to keep calendars up to date. He would also increase salaries of associate justices and the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, would provide for court to sit in two divisions when necessary to keep up with the work, and abolish the Court of Special Sessions, authorizing the Magistrate's Courts to dispose of all misdemeanors, the number of such courts to be increased accordingly.

## WOMEN'S COUNCIL FOR DISARMAMENT

New York Pro-League Organization Planning for National League of Nations Conference to Be Held in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ever since the early days of the woman suffrage movement in the United States, the women of the nation have protested against war and urged disarmament, but all talk of disarmament today is worse than futile without some sort of international organization of agreement, according to Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who was in the forefront of the peace struggle.

In season and out of season, she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, women had protested against the expenditure of 70 per cent of the national income for past and future wars. One of the first of the fliers they issued contained facts and figures on that subject and an appeal to all women to protest against war and urge world cooperation with subsequent disarmament, but they did not then dream of the time when the United States Government would be appropriating 93 per cent of its income for such purposes.

### Disarmament Desire Growing

"Today the desire and demand for disarmament are growing rapidly; the indecision and lack of harmony evidently concern methods of achieving the goal, rather than the nature of the goal itself," said Mrs. Laidlaw.

"What we all want is to put an end to war once for all, that the civilization of the world may be preserved,

and its people and nations live in peace.

"I believe, with many others, that the only way of bringing about reduction, with complete disarmament later, is through an association of nations.

It seems to me that the Covenant of the League of Nations provides definitely for establishment of a disarmament commission to bring about this result.

The tragic thing is that the civilization of the world may be preserved, while capable officers flying experience were available who could have been promoted to fill the positions given to those who had never earned their wings."

### Real Point of Contention

In other words, General Mitchell insisted that the army air service be administered almost entirely by experienced air officers. When colonels and majors of the "non-flying variety" were appointed in what he considered undue numbers, he precipitated the issue with his superior officer. He pointed to the fact that the army regulations governing appointments to the air service declare that not more than 10 per cent of the officers of any rank in the air service can be non-flying. General Menoher, it is said, interpreted this restriction to mean that not more than 10 per cent of all the officers can be non-flying. This interpretation would permit practically all the higher positions to be filled by officers from other branches of the service, and this is the issue chosen by General Mitchell.

The differences between the two heads of the service reached the point where the Adjutant-General of the Army was appealed to. It was indicated that the latter supported General Mitchell's interpretation of the regulations. Conditions then drifted to the stage they had reached when General Menoher recommended the removal of General Mitchell from the service. While General Menoher had a distinguished record with the Rainbow Division in France, he had little or no experience in actual flying. This, perhaps, explains why the majority of the younger officers of the army are supporting General Mitchell.

The telegram was sent to President Harding protesting against the recent proposal that the Supreme War Council might become the dominant group in a new association of nations without the safeguard of the democratic influence of the smaller nations and the neutral powers; and expressing the hope that the association of nations promised in his pre-election speech would be an organization of all nations for genuine disarmament, cooperation and constructive peace.

A telegram to Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, made the same protest, and also an affirmation of confidence that he would lead the United States into sound, effective and honorable international relations.

Another to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, reaffirmed confidence in his leadership also, and expressed the hope that his influence was making for true international co-operation.

**WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC** Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Advocating a bank account as the greatest productive agency in any man's life, but warning that it should not be allowed to become an exclusive aim, Everett J. Lake, Governor of Connecticut, addressed the graduating class of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in his commencement address at the semi-centennial of the institute.

## POLICIES IN AIR SERVICE OPPOSED

Controversy Leading Demand for Removal of General Mitchell Based on Administrative, Not Personal Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While no further statement was forthcoming from the War Department yesterday regarding the Menoher-Mitchell controversy, interest in the friction in the air service continued unabated, especially among the elements of the army establishment that are interested in the future of aeronautics and who believe that there are fundamentals and policies involved which vitally affect the future of the air service.

It was stated at the War Department that John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, would make a thorough investigation of the reasons which led Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the air service, to recommend that Brigadier General Mitchell be relieved of his duties. The Secretary, it was said, had not yet gone into the matter far enough to permit of his making a move or even a general statement of policy.

Secretary Weeks is expected to proceed slowly in the matter. As a rule, the recommendations of superior officers, the heads of departments, carry great weight with the Chief of Staff, who makes his own recommendations to the Secretary of War. The issue in this case, however, assumes dimensions which render the action of the department a matter of great public interest; and the Secretary of War will handle the entire matter.

### Decision May Be Delayed

The probability is that Secretary Weeks will not take any definite action until after the bombing tests have been made. The question then will be which of the two officers, General Menoher or General Mitchell, is to be relieved of his duties in the administration of the army air service.

While the general impression was given that General Menoher was displeased with General Mitchell's vigorous fight for a unified air service, and also with the interdepartmental friction alleged to have been brought about by General Mitchell's assertion that the future on sea and land belonged to his own arm of the service, it is known that there are other elements of importance to the controversy.

It is stated that General Mitchell disapproved strongly of General Menoher's appointments of non-flying officers to administrative positions in the air service division of the army. His contention was that too many officers from other branches of the service were selected for these positions, while capable officers flying experience were available who could have been promoted to fill the positions given to those who had never earned their wings."

### Real Point of Contention

In other words, General Mitchell insisted that the army air service be administered almost entirely by experienced air officers. When colonels and majors of the "non-flying variety" were appointed in what he considered undue numbers, he precipitated the issue with his superior officer. He pointed to the fact that the army regulations governing appointments to the air service declare that not more than 10 per cent of the officers of any rank in the air service can be non-flying. General Menoher, it is said, interpreted this restriction to mean that not more than 10 per cent of all the officers can be non-flying. This interpretation would permit practically all the higher positions to be filled by officers from other branches of the service, and this is the issue chosen by General Mitchell.

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trol of the service by men unfamiliar with the actual business of flying, and therefore deemed unsatisfactory to administer the service. To this continuous bug-of-war was due the friction and various shakeups in the air service. On previous occasions, when the showdown came, the "old guard" won.

## EXPORT TRADE AND BANKING PRACTICES

"European Method" of Financing Foreign Commercial Transactions—Further Development by United States Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Within a few days, Congress will determine the highway policy of the country, a decision concerning all industry and every business, every community and citizen, declared Charles Clifton, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, discussing the Townsend bill this week.

This bill provides for a federal highway commission to work with all governmental departments and state authorities to direct a plan of roads best suited to all.

"It is essential," said Mr. Clifton, "that the hundreds of millions of dollars involved in the highway system of the country be spent economically. Federal and state roads will serve both national and local interests better if they are correlated, and the Townsend bill is a step toward this."

Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the highways commission of the chamber, says that because of the fundamentals involved, perhaps no single issue now before Congress will affect more profoundly the lives of more people in this country than the necessity for a broadened highway policy.

### Serious Aspect of Problem

"The appropriations sought," says Mr. Chapin, "are comparatively insignificant. The serious aspect of the problem is found in the fact that the decision of Congress will affect not only governmental expenditures, but will have a large influence upon the hundreds of millions of dollars now available from state and county sources for highway construction and maintenance. Vast economies in vehicular transport over the highways which cannot but have an appreciable effect upon all living costs rest in the balance as well."

By the purchase the London bank acquires full right, title and interest in the consignment, the transaction becoming one between the bank and the Singapore merchant, while the London manufacturer has his funds to use in his industry. With the forwarding of the draft and documents to its branch or correspondent in Singapore its administration is left to the branch, which either takes advantage of the high interest rates prevailing by giving time or takes payment if the merchant wishes.

No one has stated the case more accurately or with clearer vision than did President Harding in his first message to Congress when he said that "the federal agency of administration should be elevated to the importance and vested with authority comparable to the work ahead of it." No one has spoken more forcibly than he when he said: "I know of nothing more shocking than the millions of public funds wasted in improved highways, wasted because there is no policy of maintenance."

The difference, then, is pointed out as one of organization and information. The British banks, specializing in export financing, build their business on the basis of carefully gathered and timely data on the commercial standing, and prospects of business organizations in their branch district. The home office is able to rule immediately on the question of buying a draft, or to gain quick advice through a cable to the branch. This information is more exhaustive in nature and consequently more valuable than the impersonal data supplied by credit agencies.

It was agreed that foreign banking sentiment among the financial institutions of the United States is being mobilized along the lines of the European system, but it was pointed out that adequate freedom is not yet given to permit development on a parity with other national methods. It is felt that it is essential to the success of the activity of the United States in foreign commerce that export financing by banks keep step with the march of trade.

Mr. WALLIS NAMED FOR MAYOR Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Public School Neighborhood Federation is circulating petitions for support of Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration on Post Offices and Post Roads, at present.

## BROADER HIGHWAY POLICY ADVOCATED

Conditions of Roads Is Said to Affect the Whole Economic and Sociological Fabric of Nation—Townsend Bill Favored

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### POWER TO STOP SALE OF MEDICATED WINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mayors of 59 cities in this State have been reminded by Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, that under the Public Health Law they can secure prosecution of owners of delicatessen, grocery and fruit stores selling whisky under the guise of patent medicine.

This law gives the State Board of Pharmacy power to stop the sale of medicinal intoxicants by unlicensed vendors of patent medicines. Mr. Poland says that throughout the State various patent medicines and alleged tonics of large alcoholic content are being sold by merchants of all kinds.

Many of these so-called remedies are, in fact, largely cheap whisky or wine medicated sufficiently to have passed the standards of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and are hence listed as medicines rather than as beverages. They are being widely used for beverage purpose.

### Growth of Highway Transport

"When the federal government embarked on its course of participation in highway work five years ago, the Federal Aid Board Act then adopted seemed ample. But in the time intervening a world war and the almost unbelievable growth of highway transport have brought us to a new consciousness of the far-reaching influence of this new and evolutionary form of individual, supplementary transportation.

"A Federal Highway Commission, concentration of federal funds first on primary interstate highways, drastic provisions for maintenance, such as are now under consideration by Congress in the measure introduced by Senator Charles E. Townsend, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads,

following the President's pronouncement, are the need of the hour in our highway program.

"In the light of our past experience, we have come to a realization that we can no longer treat this question as a bureaucratic detail. The condition of our highways affects agriculture, commerce, our military and postal needs, the whole economic and sociological fabric of the nation.

### Need of Continuity of Policy

"The problem is too intricate for any one man. Inter

## WORK OF TRANSIT CONGRESS IN SPAIN

Many Cases in Point Are Filed  
and Minor Problems Pass  
Quickly as International  
Conference Approaches End

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Nearing the end of its complicated and difficult task, the International Conference of Transit and Communications was disposed naturally to pass lightly over some minor problems that in the early days of the Assembly would have provoked strenuous debates. Committees and sub-committees had filed away many of the points of irritation, and by the old process of compromise had achieved agreement; while in some cases delegates with strong views realized that all ideals were not to be gained at a conference like this, even though it had the best of intentions. The work, as nearly finished, seemed tolerably good.

At various reunions the high officers of the conference began to express themselves retrospectively, and at a gathering of the Barcelona Press Association, at which the delegates were guests, there was Mr. Ors, in a little speech in which he answered Mr. Hanotaux, declaring that above all things the conference had introduced in innovation of great interest, establishing a conciliatory procedure with appeal to a supreme jurisdiction in case of divergences of opinion arising with reference to the said conventions. In such a manner the systems established by the Barcelona conference would be

economic developments of the world, and particularly those of Europe, demanded that the great ideas of equality and liberty proclaimed by the conference should be recognized as was their due. From these would come inspiration for the details of application of legislation in the post-war period.

### Procedure of Conciliation

In order that none might abuse the reserves that had been made for certain eventualities in the conventions, the conference had introduced an innovation of great interest, establishing a conciliatory procedure with appeal to a supreme jurisdiction in case of divergences of opinion arising with reference to the said conventions. In such a manner the systems established by the Barcelona conference would be

thought of spice bazaars where are tiny mounds of stuff which looks like dust flecked with bits of iridescence, heaps of dull green leaves crumbling into pungent powder at the touch, shadowy glass jars containing something rust-colored and very precious. There was in the air, too, strangely sweet, shy smell and glimmering in the half light way down the street I could see a splotch of color, mostly rose and red, and a figure with a shawl over its head putting about. Later I found that they call her Tina. Every man, woman and child in the neighborhood knows her well as the woman, alone in the world and incomparably courageous, who supports herself by selling flowers from the fat tub which she tilts each morning after a trip across the city to the

knew that before she told me, in English which had a trace of accent. She had just come to the city to visit an aunt and uncle who thought she might like it. They didn't know her. For her eyes were hazy with longing as she told me about a rabbit named Mike which she has at a little cottage that stands in the midst of a rolling field. Of the fact that not far from the back door of the cottage is a plot—and she described an arc with a slender arm—where there are violets, white and blue, just reaching perfection. She stared down the street and her eyes picked out that dab of opulent rose and red, with the gray figure hovering about. "My flowers at home are better than those..."

We talked quite a while, of any number of things. Once she scrambled

narrow streets, screaming and romping with other children. Presently the red-haired child looked absently at me, gathered up her kitten and murmured, "Hye" and went as quickly as she had come. I sat stupidly on the curb for a moment thinking of the violet and the talk of the child, until a sharp laugh from an upper window reminded me that I was making a spectacle of myself.

People were beginning to tumble forth from dark doorways. Girls in bright blues and pinks went up the narrow street on their way to factories. . . . Already they had snatched up last night's conversation where they had left it. Hoarse cries which meant hucksters echoed through the neighborhood, curiously warring, musical in a minor way. A red-faced man brought two dappled horses out of the fire station, riding one, holding the other by a leading rein, and went clippety-clop down the street with them. Some one, forgetting the city ordinance, threw a pail of water from a window and I felt the tiny dash of drops against my hand.

I stopped and had a word with Tina. Her flowers were laden with drops of water she had carefully sprinkled on them. There was, in a small glass on the window ledge, away from the tub of vivid roses and reds, a cluster of purple-black pansies, and Tina thought I should buy them. They were only 15 cents and very beautiful. Tina told me, too, that there was no one in the world who couldn't find something to be happy about if they tried. But I'm sure that Tina had never heard of Pollyanna.

### The Day's Work Begins

A dynamo started in a great, sprawling red brick building and dark-faced men in blue jumpers passed and repassed a grilled window. Crates of new vegetables were being brought noiselessly to the sidewalk shops and water sprinkled on them to perk them up. A man who whistled diligently and quite tunelessly busied himself with polishing tomatoes and making a pyramid of them. He talked amiably with a dog which sat on the sill of his shop and watched him with alert brown eyes.

As more shop windows opened the smell of spice became richer. A breath of stronger wind brought in the tang of the sea. The single, important word "ice" rang boldly down the street and heads appeared in upper windows, women chattered and waved their hands.

I had breakfast in a little room with men and women on their way to work all about me, people, doubtless, whose permission to rent a room from the Levines or the Kosatskis, or any one of the worthy families who eke out increasing family expenses that way, does not extend to breakfast in the over-crowded family kitchen. The cash register jingled musically. I heard rich voices murmur things I could not understand. I watched dramatic gestures made by beautifully modeled hands. I ate simple food from coarse crockery and liked it.

I knew I must get back to my own work. The sun tugged at me. Spring tugs at everybody. I expect. I wondered if the red-haired child would ever remember that, as we sat there on the curb, she had said that she would show me Mike if I would come to the little village where she lived. Probably not.

**READY TO BUILD CUBA'S ROADS**

HAVANA, Cuba—Major-General George W. Goethals, retired, who has spent a week in the interior of Cuba, left for New York this week after expressing his willingness to take general charge of the government's project for a system of national highways. One condition of acceptance is that the roads shall be of concrete.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

People were beginning to tumble forth from dark doorways

endowed with the necessary flexibility, and by such means they might be applied to the utmost advantage. The work accomplished by the conference could not fail to have considered consequences. In effect the conference had presented the League of Nations with a new organization, the Consultative and Technical Commission, composed of 16 members who would play the part of agent conciliatory in disputes that might arise upon these matters among the contracting parties. The commission, consisting of technical experts and authorities upon international law, would propose an equitable solution after investigating the trouble with a full knowledge of its causes. If its conciliatory endeavors should fail the case would be taken for appeal to the permanent tribunal of international law, established by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

It was, then, sufficient to declare that the results of the conference would be extremely important. The systems at present in force would be simplified. These systems, impregnated as they were by the idea that reigned during the war, had caused much prejudice to business people throughout the world. The certainty was established of being able to effect transports within conditions established beforehand. It was guaranteed that in case of violation of the new regulations, a sentence would be pronounced in favor of the party whose rights had been injured, and it was undertaken to settle day by day such difficulties as might arise in unseen cases. The note concluded with the remark: "So is born to the economic system an era of stability whose coming the public opinion throughout the world demanded with an imperious voice."

### BURNS' RELICS FOR SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Dunfermline (Fifeshire) Town Council has gratefully accepted the gift of the Murison Burns collection recently acquired by the donor, Sir Alexander Gibb of London, a devoted Burns student. Sir Alexander was closely associated with Dunfermline during the construction of the Rosyth dockyard, on the Firth of Forth, being the principal partner in the firm of contractors responsible for the work. Sir Alexander is the honorary president of the Dunfermline United Burns Club. One of the Dunfermline town councilors remarked that Sir Alexander Gibb had been able to save the collection referred to from the tentacles of the relic hunters from America.

sleep early in the morning. In a way I have no need of casual signs of the country—for the green—for there is a delicate group of four rhythmically swaying poplar trees just beyond the dull red of my tin roof. For the flowers—just now there is a cutting of stock with its crisp lavender flowers on my desk. So I wanted to find something beside green and flowers.

I found it. I thought I should. In a Hodge-Podge of Shops

There is, in the heart of the city, a network of erratic streets with a hodge-podge of shops crowding the narrow sidewalks, and family washings hanging from lines fastened from one window to another. With sprigs of green in red pots which keep a precarious hold on window ledges, and a shrill jarzon foaming from upper windows. And other sounds. And odors which merge and ebb and flow. They cause one to close the eyes and imagine oneself in far countries—and then to fly open with a start at nothing more foreign than the loud cry of a cat!

Any way it was to this network of streets, which curve abruptly or end when they seem only to have begun, that I went. In the more complacent, orderly upturn through which I had come there was nothing to indicate that within a few brief hours the streets would be crowded and noisy with a miscellaneous business. Excepting, perhaps, the retreating, shambling figure of which I caught just a glimpse as it rounded a corner, trundling a barrel which clanked on rusty wheels. The rubbish of yesterday must be picked up against today's accumulation, to be sure.

Somewhere a clock chimed. From a distant avenue there came a faint clang of a trolley car gong. The gray bulk of the central market loomed quiet, uncommunicative. A slight wind stirred, bringing a hint of the gray-green water which lay beyond lowering tenements and a slender church spire. A pearl-gray pigeon winged over my head and swooped to the cobble to stop quickly about, red eyes vigilant in search of interesting remnants from hucksters' carts.

In the streets of that district, which is as clearly defined as if it were marked off, there was the sound of unseen movement, as of people who had been up much longer than I. Shuffling behind thin walls, the squeal of a small child, a loud yawn, the crash of a tin can against paving. In a shop window, across one corner of which a spider had laid its delicate pattern, a sultry-furred cat slept.

Then there were the odors. One

flower market. I think the neighbors are grateful to Tina. She always smiles and she has beautiful flowers which are ridiculously cheap. She always knows all the gossip and has plenty of time to talk. . . . What an addition to any neighborhood!

### Red-Haired Philosopher

A flag floated lazily from the top of the first house a few feet away and I stood there a moment watching it. To be rudely jolted almost from my feet by the turbulent exit, through a door at my elbow, of a very small person with tangled hair of a splendiferous red, a pair of luminous hazel eyes and a somewhat disarranged pinafore. She sank on the sidewalk at the impact and pulling herself into a sort of crouching position gazed at me. Then she grinned impudently. "Hello. Who are you?" It is quite amazing to have a small person peer at you from behind a curtain of curly with a manner which says, definitely, "Come now—I expect an answer."

She was much more the self-possessed of the two. She had evidently slept very well, was quite in tune with her world, and glad to find some one to talk to. So we sat down on the curb. It was almost like sitting in the street itself, but when the sun is just beginning to gild the tops of slatey buildings and to reach down into narrow streets, when it is spring and there is a bright tub of flowers just a bit down the street, it doesn't make much difference where you sit.

The small person was like some fairy out of a dim woodland. She didn't belong to the city at all. I

wup and dove into the house, to return with a kitten which she made to jump through her clasped hands. We discussed, quite gravely, the question of whether small girls should go to school in springtime. I rather thought it was wise, but of course we thought I looked down from a miserable height with the incompetent judgment of a grown-up. She said so, with the same directness with which she had made the reluctant kitten perform its simple trick.

She was really quite a remarkable child, living there in that crowded section for the week or two devised to entertain her and counting the days until she would thank her relatives prettily, and return to Mike and the pot of violets. Doubtless the relatives were simple people, working people, with little at their command to help a child while away sunlit hours if she didn't care for tumbling about in

that the roads shall be of concrete.

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No knowing what a Bachelor may do in the month of May—which accounts for the Brides of June.

On the Second Floor are—Wedding Gifts for people you would like to please—and for couples you may never meet.

### Cross Refreshment Set



This handsome wicker tray, in light colors, is made with a fixed rack to hold jug and 6 glasses; stencil design bottom, glass covering. Complete with an attractive crystal set, handsomely decorated with colored roses and gilt border. An acceptable gift, unusual value. \$36.00

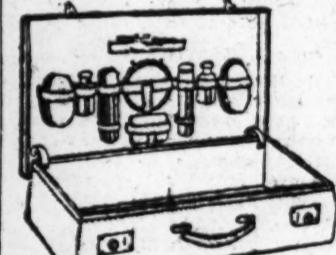
### Cross Salad Set



A handsome salad bowl of finest silver plate, with a Dutch silver band at top and base. Gilt lining, size 8½ inches diameter, 3½ inches high. Unusual value. \$24.15

Salad fork and spoon, as shown above, extra. Black ebony fork and spoon, with handsome Dutch silver handles. Per pair, unusual value. \$9.45

### Cross Luggage Specially Priced



Gentleman's Fitted Suit Case—As shown: practical model, of Tan Hide, moire lining, fitted with 10 pieces of toilet articles. Size 26 inches long by 15 inches by 6 inches outside measurements. Specially priced. \$54.70

Ladies' Unfitted Suit Case—Of black cobra hide, has two gilt locks, moire lining, and is arranged with adjustable and extendable pockets and loops, to accept one's own fittings, elastic pockets for handkerchiefs, etc., at each end. A deep pattern case. Unusual value.

20-inch ..... \$39.30  
22-inch ..... 40.40  
24-inch ..... 41.50



Ladies' Over-night Bag—Very convenient for motor or train travel; black cobra hide, gilt lock and two clasps, moire lining, one long and two short pockets. Flexible bottom adds to the pleasure of its use. Unusual value.

15-inch ..... \$27.20  
16-inch ..... 28.30

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## INDIA EMBARKS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Powers of the Elected Legislators Are No Longer to Be Curtailed by Men of the Government's Own Choosing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—A word or two will explain the nature of British India's new Constitution, which was inaugurated here recently by the Duke of Connaught.

The Central Legislature, the scope of which covers all India, is composed on the lines of the Legislature of the United Kingdom, namely, of three organs, the Viceroy, Council of State, and Legislative Assembly. Bills do not pass into law unless they have received the assent of these three authorities.

In certain cases provision is made for the Viceroy to exercise an overriding power and to certify, either that a measure is vital to the security and welfare of India, or to direct that further consideration of it be discontinued on the ground that it is inimical to those interests. Such a power is a necessary part of the equipment of a Governor-General until such time as the instruments of government are developed to the full extent of Indian home rule. It goes without saying that in the circumstances of the new Constitution they will be discreetly, not to say tardily, used.

### Importance of Assembly

From the deliberative and legislative point of view, the assembly is the more important chamber of the Legislature. It is not entitled to interfere in matters of army control, but has wide powers over the budget and in a certain sense may be said to hold the perpetuation of the Government of India in its hands. It is true that the Government of India Act, the constitutional document which enshrines the provisions of the new Constitution, leaves India politically in a transitional stage, in which the same Legislature embraces an irremovable executive and an irresponsible majority.

As pointed out, the condition is frankly transitional and therefore anomalous; but the British people, speaking through the voice of the Imperial Parliament, took a characteristic step when, brushing aside the theoretical obstacles set up by constitutional pundits, they conferred a liberal measure of representative institutions upon the Indian people with the avowed intention of expanding it at no very distant date into something like home rule.

In the Legislative Assembly the elected majority and the government are separate entities with no constitutional link between them, except the fact that the government must carry its legislation and its taxation by the assent of the majority in question.

What has been called "diarchy" is to be found in the constitution of the provincial councils. There are in India eight provinces, each of which has a governor and a legislative council. Under the new Constitution, responsibility for the administration of provincial subjects is divided between two wholly different parts of the provincial government.

### Reserved Subjects

There are reserved subjects, such as police, which belong solely to the Governor himself acting through a member or members of an executive council, who are appointed with the approval of the Crown. Transferred subjects, such as education, are in the hands of the Governor acting through ministers responsible to the elected majority in the Legislative Council, and, therefore, standing in the position of Cabinet ministers in the United Kingdom.

It was against this unwonted division of responsibility that the critics originally directed their fire; but it held the field because no one could propose an alternative which, at one and the same time, fulfilled the pledge of the home government that a substantial measure of home rule would be given, and yet protected certain vital interests—the responsibility for which neither the electorate nor the parliamentary representatives of India were in a position to undertake.

It is too soon yet to say whether this policy of diarchy can provide smooth-running machinery of government during the transitional stage between autocracy and democracy. Granted the illogical and practical political instincts of the Englishman, the chances are that it will work without any serious breakdown. It has already survived the test of the first difficult season under the new Constitution, and though the Bengal Legislative Council has exceeded its powers in attacking the police vote, there is good reason to suppose that the Governor, Lord Ronaldshay, will be able to surmount the difficulty thus created.

### Reformed System of Legislation

The Central Legislature in Delhi has presented a remarkable political study during the past three months. Officials of the Government of India made no secret last winter of their anxiety at the prospect of having to face a large elected majority in the assembly. Hitherto, it may be pointed out, the government has relied on an official majority, composed of men of its own choosing, with the aid of which it could pass or destroy any bill presented to the council.

This system was thoroughly vicious. It was the incarnation of the old official distrust of all Indian political manifestations. Under the new Constitution that official block is removed, and with its removal a new note of vitality is entering the Legislature, which thus embarks on a career of dispute to prevent a conflict.

promise, equipped with privileges and powers of which the Indian parliamentarian can make effective use if he chooses.

## STATUS OF JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE

Anti-Semitism Was Never So Rife in Russia, While Lithuania Is "Another Palestine"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A considerable amount of interest has been aroused in the relations existing between the Jews and the Bolsheviks and in the treatment which the Semitic race is receiving in different parts of the world. Information on these points has recently been furnished by an article in the Jewish Chronicle, written by Miss Miriam Robbins, who has lately returned from Russia, and also by an interview with Councillor A. Finestone of Manchester, which is recorded in the same journal.

Miss Robbins considers it the duty of every one returning from Soviet Russia to deny the statement that the Jews are everywhere predominant there, that all the misery and the sufferings are caused by them, and that they are taking revenge for the oppressions inflicted upon the Hebrew race in Russia under Tsarism. It is true, Miss Robbins declares, that today the Jew is more before the public eye in Russia than he has ever been; but this can be explained by the fact that all restrictions have been abolished concerning his right to live.

### A Free Citizen

The Jew in Russia today is as free a citizen as any naturally-born Russian. The fact is acknowledged that official positions are held by Jews, where previously this was unknown, but it has to be remembered, Miss Robbins states, that all positions in Russia at the present day are official, and that all enterprises and establishments have been nationalized. Good workers are said to be indispensable to the Soviet régime, and since the greater part of Russian Jewry belongs to the intelligentsia, it is claimed as natural that he should be found most capable of filling the posts.

The fact that only 4 per cent of the whole population in Russia is Jewish is given as a proof that the Jew does not predominate. Again, the greatest enemies of the Bolsheviks are said to be Jews. The leaders of the social revolutionaries, the Mensheviks, and the Cadets—all so-called counter revolutionaries—and a high percentage of those now in Paris and Berlin waging a battle of words against the Soviets, are Jewish emigrés.

### Safe in Large Towns

In Russia itself the Hebrew Nationalists suffered the same privations as other Nationalists, though lately the Bolsheviks have made many concessions to Nationalists in general. The position of a Jewish Nationalist in the large towns is now a safe one, providing that nothing of a reactionary nature can be proved against him. Such is not the case, however, in the smaller towns, where the Nationalist movement has been practically suppressed.

At the beginning of the revolution, when the Central Soviet realized it had to act quickly, it issued the decree "All Power to the Local Soviets." In the provinces there were fewer men capable of holding the reins; these leaders held narrower views and used more restrictions, and were less lenient in dealing with Nationalists.

Owing to the disastrous state of the means of communication in Russia, people in the remote regions, particularly in Siberia and the Ural Mountains, are badly informed as to conditions and events in general. This is said to account for the striking difference between the Nationalist movement in the larger towns and that in the provinces.

### Anti-Semitism Rife

In spite of all this, Miss Robbins states, anti-Semitism in Russia among the people was never so rife as it is at the present time. With the improvement of the situation in general through the lifting of the blockade, it is said that the opposition will disappear. At the present time it is only the strong hand of the government in power that prevents any actual display of the anti-Semitic tendencies. If the Soviet régime fell, the country would be following the way, the writer states, seen wholesale attacks on Jews, as has been the case in these territories occupied by the White Guard.

In contrast to the above account, Mr. Finestone's experiences in Lithuania are given, where the position of Jews is so happy that it is described as another Palestine. Not a single restriction exists there, and the greatest harmony and most friendly relations reign between the Jews and their Christian fellow-subjects. The Jewish population numbers 750,000, of which a large proportion is on the land.

### A Special Jewish Ministry

There is a special Ministry of Jewish affairs, the Minister of which is a Jew, and in addition, many Jews hold positions in government offices. The Zionist movement is strong in Lithuania. The Nationalists are active, and it is common to hear boys speaking in Hebrew in the streets. As a matter of fact, Mr. Finestone says, every Jew of any education speaks four or five languages.

The drop in price of certain food-stuffs is counterbalanced by the rise in rent and taxes, apart from which the increased customs duties lately decided upon will tend to increase prices in general. Even in cases where wages have been already reduced the manufacturers have had to dismiss their workers. The committee advises all branches to refuse the reduction if asked to accept, and to do everything possible to defend themselves against its imposition, and appeals to the federal authorities to intervene in the dispute to prevent a conflict.

promise, equipped with privileges and powers of which the Indian parliamentarian can make effective use if he chooses.

The elected members of the Legislature will take some time to discover the full extent of their powers. The process of testing them began in Delhi last February and will be continued in Simla this autumn. A further examination of the process itself is reserved for a later dispatch.

## INTEREST IN MOTOR SHIPS INCREASES

Huge Drop in Oil Prices Have Given Motor Ships a Fuel Economy of 40 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Recurring labor troubles in the coal industry and the high price of coal undoubtedly have been among the contributing causes of the remarkable interest in motor ships. To these factors must now be added a considerable reduction in the cost of fuel oil. Diesel oil, which cost £16 per ton in British ports at the end of last year, has now fallen as low as £6 per ton, and bunker oil quoted last year at £16, is now down to £4 10s. per ton. It is estimated that this fall gives the motor ship a fuel economy of 40 per cent as compared with her steam-driven elder sister.

According to the shipping return issued recently by Lloyds register for the three months ended March 31, last, there were at the latter date 194 motor vessels under construction, 66 of which were being built in British yards. Twenty-seven of the latter vessels, totalling 133,630 tons gross, were under construction in the Clyde shipyards.

### Rapid Progress

A significant indication of the rapid progress being made in the motor shipbuilding is revealed in these returns. Nearly one-half of the ships now under construction in Norway, Sweden and Denmark are being equipped with motor engines.

In Britain there is now being fitted out for the British India Steam Navigation Company a new passenger liner, the Domala, which will shortly be put into commission. She is being equipped with two North British Diesel engines of 230-horsepower each, and estimated to produce a speed of 12½ knots. These engines are of a new type designed at the North British Diesel Engine Works, and are in eight-cylinder sets, each cylinder with a bore of 26½ inches and stroke of 47 inches. In addition, the Domala will be fitted with two 400-horsepower six-cylinder Diesel sets for driving the air compressors. Especial attention has been given to silencing the machinery, and it is expected that there will be no more noise than on a steam-driven vessel. The Domala is designed to carry 150 passengers and 10,500 tons of cargo.

### Vessel Building

In addition to this vessel, three other large passenger motor liners are being built in Britain. Two motor vessels are under construction at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yards for the Holland-America Line. These ships will each be fitted with two 220-horsepower, eight-cylinder Harland & Wolff standard engines giving an estimated speed of 12 knots. The new vessels are 502 feet long, with 62 feet beam and have a deadweight capacity of from 12,000 to 14,000 tons.

Quite recently a new 14,000-ton oil tanker of the Narragansett type, particulars of which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor some months ago, was launched at Barrow. This vessel, the Scottish Standard, differs from the Narragansett in that the circulating pumps are separately operated, instead of being driven directly off the main engines. She is designed for a speed of 10½ knots on a daily fuel consumption of 10 tons.

Altogether motor shipbuilding appears to be one of the few industries at present showing evidences of prosperity.

## REDUCING WAGES IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA, Switzerland—Basing its action on the fall in the exchange, the 10 per cent reduction in the price of certain foodstuffs and the necessity of making competition with foreign manufacturers possible, the Swiss Federation of Employers in the Engineering and Metal Industries has informed the Swiss Federation of Metal Workers and Clockmakers, that a 50 per cent reduction will be made on cost of living bonuses.

To this the central committee of the federation has replied by refusing to accept the proposed reduction. In response to the argument of low currency in certain countries, the committee cites other countries where the exchange compares favorably with that of the Swiss franc and where no reductions have taken place. If it be true, it says, that the German worker receives an average wage of six to six and a half marks, it is equally true that the purchasing power of this wage is higher than that of the average wage of the Swiss metal worker receiving 1.76 francs per hour.

The drop in price of certain food-stuffs is counterbalanced by the rise in rent and taxes, apart from which the increased customs duties lately decided upon will tend to increase prices in general. Even in cases where wages have been already reduced the manufacturers have had to dismiss their workers. The committee advises all branches to refuse the reduction if asked to accept, and to do everything possible to defend themselves against its imposition, and appeals to the federal authorities to intervene in the dispute to prevent a conflict.

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On Saturday, June 18, this Store will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon, thus inaugurating the Summer Schedule of Business Hours, which will be the same as in previous years.

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## A Special Clearance of Women's Silk Dresses

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### Three Important Groups

which will be re-priced, for quicker disposal, at

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at these greatly reduced prices offering exceptional values for Spring and Summer Outergarments.

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### For Monday

## Several Thousands Yards of Summer Dress Fabrics

(in colors only)

comprising Printed and Embroidered Cotton Voiles and Imported Dress Linens (this season's materials)

### arranged in Dress and Skirt Lengths

and marked, for clearance, at

32c. to \$1.50 per yard

These fabrics will be sold only in Lengths

(First Floor)

### For Monday

## Another Important Sale of Women's Summer Cotton Frocks

in charming models and materials exceptionally priced

Sleeveless Sports Frocks  
Of sponge and French linens; variously priced . . . \$9.75 & 12.75

### Daytime Frocks

Of French linen or mercerized striped tissue, . . .	\$12.75
Of figured voile, . . .	15.00
Of novelty tissue, . . .	18.00
Of imported plain voile, . . .	19.50
Of imported embroidered voile or dotted Swiss, . . .	\$21.00
Of plain-colored organdy or fancy voile at . . .	\$22.50
Of imported embroidered Swiss, . . .	26.00

Many of these dainty frocks are richly embellished with lace and other trimmings.

All of the prices represent unusual values.  
(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

## Women's and Misses' Bathing Costumes

featuring the most fashionable models and materials for the Summer of 1921, are assembled in the Department on the Third Floor. The prices, like the designs, are sufficiently varied to meet everyone's requirements.

The quotations are from regular stock:

Bathing Costumes  
Of silk taffeta or satin, variously priced at . . . \$11.50 to 48.00  
Of silk poplin . . . 7.50 to 9.50  
(The above prices include combination undergarment)

### Swimming Suits

Of all-wool jersey, \$6.00 to 24.00

Beach Capes, Bathing Caps and Shoes in all the new styles attractively priced.

## SIGNIFICANT EVENT RECALLED IN ITALY

Present Year, Jubilee of "Law of Guarantees," Affords a Retrospect of Its Operation During Four Decades

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The present year is the centenary of two political movements: the Greek War of Independence and the abortive Piedmontese insurrection, which was the forerunner of the unity of Italy 40 years later. But it is also the jubilee of another important Italian institution, the Law of Guarantees, passed on May 13, 1871, which regulates the complicated relations between the Italian monarchy and the Papacy. It seems appropriate therefore, to inquire how that famous compromise has worked in the 50 years of its existence.

When the father of General Cadorna marched into Rome through the breach in the Aurelian walls near the Porta Pia on September 20, 1870, there were two courses open to the government: to expel the Pope from its traditional seat, or to come to an arrangement with him. There were moments when the former alternative seemed possible, owing to the action of the Papacy itself. In the fourteenth century the Holy See had existed for 65 years under French influence at Avignon, and history contained several instances of popes driven from the Lateran, the Quirinal or the Vatican by foreigners or their own subjects, the latest example being the flight of Pius IX to Gaeta in 1848, an event still commemorated on one of the ceilings of the present royal palace, the papal residence.

### Conservatives in Power

Mr. Crisp, when Minister of the Interior in 1875, intimated that if the conclaves were held abroad, the Pope would no longer be allowed to reside there, and this intimation prevented the cardinals from leaving Rome to hold the election, as was often the case in the Middle Ages, elsewhere. Once or twice in the reign of Leo XIII there was talk of moving the seat of the Papacy to Malta or the tiny principality of Liechtenstein, which lies between Austria and Switzerland, and where Prince John II is the sovereign, having begun his reign in 1855.

Fortunately, when the Italians entered Rome, the Right was in power, and Conservative tendencies prevailed. Consequently, no harsh measures, such as the Left might have proposed, were taken with the Papacy. Had they been adopted, other powers might sooner or later have espoused the Pope's cause, under pressure of their Roman Catholic subjects, and Italy would have been embarrassed.

As it happened, the fall of the French Empire had prevented clerical intervention from that quarter, and Spain was not strong enough to interfere, especially as Queen Isabella II had been dethroned and a Republic soon followed by the Liberal monarchy of the Italian Prince, Amedeo, was in power. The wisdom of the men who made the arrangement of 1871 has been fully proved by the course of these 50 years. Anti-clericalism and clericalism are no longer the dividing line of Italian politics, and probably none of the Roman Catholic deputies in Parliament would advocate the restoration of the temporal power.

### "Exterritoriality" of Papal Palaces

The Law of Guarantees committed the Papacy to retain a tiny scrap of territory: the Vatican and Lateran, with their adjacent buildings and gardens, besides the Papal villa with its two gardens at Castel Gandolfo, overlooking the Alban lake, some 13 miles from Rome, originally the fortress of the Gandolfo family, from which it derived its present name, but incorporated with the domain of the Holy See by Clement VIII, in 1604. From that time the Popes down to 1869 usually resided there in the summer, and Alexander VII, who much enlarged the villa, "would go there for two months at a time," fascinated, no doubt, by the lovely views of the sea on the one side and of the Alban lake and the Alban mount on the other.

Since the summer of 1869, however, no Pope has set foot in Castel Gandolfo, because, unless he went by aeroplane, he would have to traverse Italian territory to reach it. Cardinal Merry del Val, however, when Secretary of State to Pius X, used to spend his summer holidays there and walk about in the Alban hills.

The "exterritoriality" of these places has caused no inconvenience to anyone. At times there has been a request to give the Pope a strip of land down to the sea, but that would not be in his interest; for as Count von Bismarck said during the "Kulturkampf," if the Pope had only had his old port of Civita Vecchia, the German Government would have settled its difficulties with him by sending the fleet to bombard it! Besides, communication with the outside world is amply assured to the Papacy by another article of the Law of Guarantees, which allows foreign representatives to be accredited to the Holy See with the immunities and privileges of those accredited to the Quirinal; while the Papal correspondence is inviolable.

### Representatives at Vatican

Since 1870 the number of foreign diplomats connected with the Vatican has steadily increased, especially since the war. Great Britain, in December 1914, for the first time since Lord Castlemaine's mission in 1857, sent a minister to the Holy See in the person of Sir Henry Howard, who was followed in 1916 by the present Minister, Count de Solla. France is soon to send a representative: Yugoslavia and several other smaller

states created by the peace treaties, have already done so. No inconvenience has been caused to the Italian Government thereby; indeed, the problem of having "two kings of Bremford" in one city has been solved by the Law of Guarantees.

One article has never been carried out, because the Papacy has never demanded its execution—that which assigned an annual donation, free from taxes, of \$225,000 lire to the Holy See. Supposing that were now claimed, the total arrears, exclusive of interest, would amount to 483,750,000 lire.

Some years ago a pamphlet, suggesting the possible claim of the Vatican to this large sum, was published, and the presentation of such a bill would certainly be an unpleasant surprise in the present state of Italian finance. But the Vatican is not likely to make a complete reconciliation with the Quirinal, a reconciliation which would be less to the interest of either party, than their actual relations, cordial and even intimate, but yet quite informal. Not the least of these advantages from the Italian standpoint is the lack of any obligation to pay over \$24,000,000 lire to the Holy See, as long as the present position lasts.

### Experience of the War

The war was the most severe trial which the Law of Guarantees had undergone, and the result was gratifying to the Vatican, which was able to remain neutral, while Italy was at war. Representatives of the central empires to the Holy See left Rome, indeed, but were not forced to leave it. A formal protest was raised when Italy occupied the Palazzo di Venezia, the seat of the Austrian Embassy to the Vatican, but this occupation was due to the popular demand that what had been Venetian territory, for this had been before 1797 the residence of the Venetian Ambassador, should no longer, as it was in 1866, be retained by Austria.

When Monsignor Gerlach, the papal keeper of the robes, who was resident at the Vatican, although an Austrian, was accused of complicity in a plot against Italy, the right of asylum was respected, but a hint was given that he must flee to Switzerland and would be allowed to reach it without arrest. Only when he was safely over the Swiss frontier was a warrant issued against him. Thus Italian finesse set what might have been an awkward question.

Probably history presents no instance of such an arrangement as that which has thus quietly existed in Rome for half a century, for the coexistence of the Ecumenical Patriarchate with the Turkish Empire in Constantinople since 1453 is only a partial parallel to that of the Papacy and the Italian throne in Rome since 1870.

Several sultans put pressure upon the Ecumenical patriarchs which Italian kings have never put upon the popes; besides, the patriarch has since 1870 represented only one race, while the Pope has followers in many. Looking back, then, we may consider the Law of Guarantees as the most successful act of the Lanza Cabinet, which was in office when Rome was taken.

It realized Cavour's famous maxim: "A free church in a free state"; indeed, a draft of a similar law had been drawn up by that great statesman himself.

One other point alone remains to be mentioned: the proposal made in 1871 to place the Law of Guarantees under an international guarantee. Great Britain wisely refused to acquiesce in this embarrassing arrangement; for such a plan would have led to serious complications. The point is of more than historic interest, because it was raised again during the war. Italian pride naturally nowadays rejects such an idea, nor would any serious statesman desire to mix up in internal disputes between the Papacy and Italy. The days when the Papacy rested upon French bayonets are over.

### AUSTRALIA NOT REVOLUTIONARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—"I know that the democracy of this State and of Australia is going in for big things and big changes, but it is going in for them on the safe and sound lines of evolution rather than revolution." In such words, James Dooley, Acting Labor Premier of New South Wales, reassured the Chamber of Agriculture. "There will never be a revolution in Australia," declared Mr. Dooley, "so long as the ruling forces of the country, the governments, the business men, the manufacturers, and employers generally, realize at all times that the people with whom they are dealing are human beings like themselves, and so long as they exercise tolerance for the view and opinions of those opposed to them. It is not the use of power but the abuse of power that causes revolution." The revolutionary doctrines that are complained of are being preached by probably not more than half a dozen persons."

### TARIFF DEPLORED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Placing of high tariff duties on wool by the United States were regretted as hampering the trade between the United States and New Zealand, by John Corry, Mayor of Blenheim, New Zealand, and George T. Bush, exporter from Auckland in the course of talks before the Boston Shoes Trades Club.

## GERMANY FAVORED IN UPPER SILESIA

Voters in 13 Districts Oppose Polish Rule—Industrial Tract Thus "Won" by the Germans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In view of the fact that, even before this dispatch published in The Christian Science Monitor, allied proposals in regard to the future of Upper Silesia will have been made known, the results of the recent plebiscite deserve to be given in full detail. Upper Silesia, for voting purposes, was divided into 15 voting districts. In those voting districts the following results were reached:

Voting district	No. German voters	No. Polish voters
Oppeln	76,859	25,913
Cosel	69,643	16,704
Gr. Strehlitz	43,254	23,125
Gleiwitz	45,680	13,538
Pless	23,994	4,929
Rybnik	42,244	20,172
Beuthen	25,795	48,496
Gleiwitz	51,022	32,809
Kattowitz	75,594	63,946
Koenigsberg	31,848	10,764
Lublinitz	16,398	11,202
Myslowitz	22,909	4,217
Hindenburg	22,217	45,238
Oberlogau	22,227	4,472
Tarnowitz	17,000	28,900
Total	721,536	471,711

The results thus quoted show that Germany achieved a substantial majority of the total poll, procured victories in 13 out of the 15 voting districts, and also won handsomely in the much-talked-of industrial triangle, namely, that piece of territory which includes the voting districts of Beuthen, Gleiwitz, Kattowitz, and Hindenburg.

Notwithstanding the result of the plebiscite, it seems clear that instead of giving the whole of the area to Germany the Inter-Allied Commission proposes to partition Upper Silesia, and certainly, if the French view prevails, to give the larger and more important section to Poland. In view of that possibility the German Foreign Office has just issued a memorandum, which deserves careful consideration, outlining the objections which there are to the partition plan:

"From the historical standpoint Upper Silesia has always," says the memorandum referred to, "formed one land. If in very ancient times the territory in question was divided into two divisions—north and south—with the development of industry, the division became obliterated. The southern part, the districts of Rybnik and Pless, had formerly a flourishing, many-branched iron industry. In this place more recently a considerable and very promising coal industry was developed, and both industries are now in very intimate connection with the industrial areas situated to the north.

Coal Field Divided

"The economic, technical, and social factors rendering the division of Upper Silesia extremely difficult are very important. The coal fields owned by the various colliery companies are situated in different districts. For example, one colliery company has coal mines in the districts of Kattowitz, Beuthen, Pless, and Rybnik; another has coal fields in the districts of Kattowitz, Gleiwitz, and Pless; another in the districts of Kattowitz and Rybnik. One and the same colliery company has mines in four different districts of the much-coveted industrial area. How would it be possible to partition such property?

"An additional and very important technical objection of the Upper Silesian coal fields lies in the quality of the coal found in the southern section. To a very considerable extent that coal is soft, and falls into such fine granulations that it must be converted into coke. For that purpose the smelting industry adjoining is the natural agent, and a separation of territory would cause great damage to both industries. Similar complications would occur in the case of the iron and zinc industries if a division of Upper Silesia from the political standpoint were to take place. The iron works situated toward the east of the industrial area are dependent on the coke obtained from the collieries situated in the western and southern parts.

"The fact that the whole of Upper Silesia is dependent in the matter of water supply and electricity power on the same source affords another argument against the projected division. It is pointed out that owing to the vast industrial population in Upper Silesia the water supply problem is a very great one, and that serious social and hygienic dangers would follow any tampering with frontiers. The same considerations apply in the case of the supply of electricity for industrial purposes."

### Railway Consideration

The memorandum mentioned proceeds: "If the question of communications, railways, roads and waterways, is considered, another powerful argument against the partition of Upper Silesia emerges. The entire railway net is controlled by the railway headquarters situated at Kattowitz. Railway traffic, not merely on the main lines but on the subsidiary lines, is

extremely congested. Before the war more passenger trains entered and left Kattowitz than Breslau, and the extent of goods railway traffic can be gauged, when the fact is known that that of Upper Silesia forms one-tenth of the total Prussian goods traffic. The organization and control of such traffic is only possible because of the present political unity of the area served."

The food difficulties which would certainly follow if the agricultural part of Upper Silesia is separated from the industrial area are also referred to in the memorandum under consideration. "The population in the mining area," it is mentioned, "are fed almost entirely by the foodstuffs coming from the agricultural districts adjoining the Polish frontier. It is true that the erection of a frontier between them would not necessarily prevent the free flow of foodstuffs, but at the same time a state of uncertainty would always prevail, and by the closing of the Polish frontier at any moment several millions of workers would suffer considerable inconvenience."

### CHEESE INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—The manufacture of cheese as a basis dairy industry has been again demonstrated this season despite the fall in price of that commodity on the European market. There is a steady demand for cheese because it is an important article of daily consumption in European countries, and while nobody expects to see anything like war-time prices yet the place the Canadian product holds on the foreign market is one that Canadian farmers cannot afford to lose. Since the war other forms of manufacturing milk products have come into existence; but while they offered strong competition for a time, and in some localities caused the cheese factories to close, it is now apparent that the farmers appreciate their old reliable industry and are glad to have it to return to when they are not quite satisfied with other channels for their milk.

### TAX MEETING DATE SET

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The National Tax Association will hold its fourteenth annual conference at the Mount Pleasant Hotel, Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains, September 12-16. The association includes in its membership tax officials of the various states, the possessions of the United States and the Canadian provinces.

### OPEN SHOP ACCEPTED

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—The Bakers Union, which has been nine weeks on strike against the open shop ultimatum of the Master Bakers Association, has voted to accept the open shop policy and the strike has been declared off. The master bakers agreed to take back the strikers as places are available.

## MAKING THE FUTURE SAFER FOR YOUTH

League Formed During War by British Soldiers Will Provide Driving Force to Push on Process of Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the European war a group of young British soldiers banded themselves together at the front in a small league having for its ultimate ideal the establishment of a new order of society based on brotherhood and equity, affording opportunity for the free expression of the individual for the benefit of the community, and guided by justice and love.

The soldiers were of the opinion that the war had "resulted in personal experiences of great depth and real sincerity," and they agreed to hold meetings for the study of national questions, and to induce a greater sense of personal responsibility of citizenship toward the laws which govern social and economic conditions. Other young men who had been taken captive by the Turks met and simultaneously adopted similar ideals; while in another section of the battle front a third group waxed eloquent over the possibilities of a "League of Youth."

Equally progressive ideas had been simmering with the young men at home, and steps were taken to organize these ideas in concrete form, and to establish a league which, to quote the original manifesto, should be "expressive of the political thought and idealism of the time, and seek to translate, by constitutional methods, such idealism into action." The formation of this league crystallized into actual facts the various ideas of a large number of people. How to reconcile the ideals of youth with the hard, matter-of-fact and practical politics of the day, how to elevate thought that men should think in terms of peace rather than in terms of war was the problem confronting the initiators of this movement. The watchword, in brief, was to be: "Make the future safe for Youth."

### The Driving Force

The function which a league of youth will play in the world is to provide the driving force, the same driving force, which will push on the process of change, but which will realize always to meet, the difficulty of adjusting the present to the future, the difficulty of the transition. For, after all, this readjustment of our social life is the biggest problem that every country has to face, certainly now. It would not be exaggerating to say it is the biggest problem we have ever had to face; a bigger problem than has ever been faced by the frontiers of one's own family or one's own class.

With a movement such as a "League of Youth" the future is full of hope.

Innumerable problems are awaiting solution, industrial, social, and political.

Youth, it is felt, must play its part,

shaping not only the institu-

tions of our day, but the temper-

judgment and thought of the age.

The new map of Europe, no less than the domestic affairs of every country, demand their attention, and in proportion as youth brings not indifference, or the narrow view, but service, constructive thought and moral courage, so will the future be made safe for the dawn of a new world.

## GENERAL GOURAUD AT BEIRUT FAIR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Though open to the public on April 15, the visit of General Gouraud on April 30, was generally regarded as the official opening of the Beirut Fair. At 4 o'clock the general arrived, accompanied by members of the French "Jury d'Exposition," high government officials, and delegations from various Syrian towns. The tour of the stands

occupied two hours.

At Stand 202, the Book Stall, General Gouraud stopped for a few minutes when Mr. Antoniarchi, representative of "La Fonderie Deberny," offered to the High Commissioner a miniature copy of "La Fontaine's Fables," richly bound and much sought after by book-lovers since this edition has never been put on sale. The firm of Deberny possesses only three copies

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## GERMAN THREES ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Persistent Demand for These Notes Reported Even in Spite of Discouragement and Disapproval of Informed Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—From time to time in the course of the past few months there has been quite a little boom on the London Stock Exchange in German threes. Nothing, of course, on a very large scale; but still enough to occasion comment and attract attention. The demand comes mainly from small clients and largely from the country; the City itself has very little to say in favor of the security, but the opinion of amateur economists asserts itself none the less against that of the expert and the professional. It is a curious example of spontaneous and persistent demand, arising no one quite knows how or where, and resisting the discouragement and disapproval of informed opinion.

The extent to which this foreign demand has developed and persisted can be seen in the anomalous position to which German threes have gradually climbed in their own market. In Berlin every one is perfectly well aware that the finances of Prussia are in an incomparably better position than those of the Empire. The centralization of financial authority in Germany since the Revolution, while it deprived the constituent states of much of their habitual revenue, also relieved them of a considerable portion of their accumulated liabilities. The railway debt, for example, is surrendered to the Reich along with the railway revenue, and no state has profited more by this redistribution than Prussia. Consequently, any German would readily pay more for a 3 per cent security issued by the Prussian Government than for a similar security issued by the German Government.

### Above Prussian Threes

Nevertheless, on the Bourse in Berlin, German threes are quoted at a considerably higher price than Prussian threes. The difference between the two prices has tended to increase steadily, in spite of German opinion as to the relative value of the two securities. And the reason for the difference, which provokes growing amusement and surprise in Berlin financial circles, is simply that German threes are quoted in the official lists of London, Brussels, Amsterdam and Switzerland, and that, therefore, Englishmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, and, last but not least, Americans, are competing with one another to buy them up, whenever they feel inclined to look round for a German security.

There are perhaps good reasons why investors in these countries who take a long—some might say an uncommonly long—view, should wish to stake their money on the credit of the German Government. Certainly the reports which reach London of the industrial condition of Germany have been, of late, increasingly favorable. The average investor appears not to distinguish very sharply in his mind between the prospects of German trade and the prospects of German Government finance; and indeed the greater the obligations which Germany showed herself ready to accept when the reparations question was being debated, the stronger (paradoxically enough) was the demand for German threes, and the higher became the value of the German mark in the exchange market. Perhaps it would be foolish to look for rhyme or reason in these fluctuations of sentiment. But there is one factor in the situation which affects the whole financial situation of Germany profoundly enough to merit special attention; it is the huge volume of mark notes which are known to be held as a speculative investment in almost every country in the world.

### Prospect of Recovery

The connection between these mark notes and the value of German threes is this, that the optimists who hold them are gambling purely for the appreciation of their capital value, and are drawing in the meantime no interest whatever on their investment. Sooner or later it must dawn on many of them that this is an exceedingly wasteful proceeding. The value of the interest on the most productive investment may, indeed, be small compared to the capital appreciation which would attend the return of German marks to pre-war parity. But the mark recovers, if it recovers at all, comparatively slowly, and the loss of interest on money invested in notes is continuous and cumulative. Consequently, no doubt, when optimism begins to wane, there is a tendency for holders to exchange their notes; and if they still believe that marks will return to pre-war parity in the long run, the notes are exchanged for German threes, which can be bought in the international market; and so the demand for German threes is fed until their price in Berlin rises to a level which is quite out of relation to that of other comparable securities.

But the question of these mark notes held abroad has a far wider significance than this; for they constitute a permanent menace to the currency problem of the German Government. Even the optimist who held onto his notes for so long and then parted with them for German threes has produced a more important result than he probably suspected. For his notes are returned to Germany, they contribute thus to an expansion of the currency in circulation, and so they tend to affect the general level of prices in Germany and to disturb what is 5,430,572 tons.

## PROBLEM OF "ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES

**Stabilization at Some Level Is Needed to Restore Normal Business but Difficulty Is to Arrive at Acceptable Basis**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Among the efforts to stimulate business is the cry of "prices are at rock bottom," but this ultimatum appears to lack the power to convince buyers to the extent desired at any rate, especially since each day brings forth further concessions in the march of readjustment toward more normal conditions.

It is obvious that the volume of trade necessary to normal business will come only with restored confidence that follows equitable prices, the possible exception being quotations on imperative necessities such as coal, which seems to have forced itself beyond the pale of a competitively regulated business, into the realm of approaching governmental regulation.

Every recession in prices whether it be for capital in the form of lower dividends, labor in the form of less wages, or for commodities, stirs up pessimism and is seized upon as ammunition by the bears in Wall Street, but in the last analysis such steps are really constructive if a lower level has got to be established. The sooner all business is keyed to the new scale the sooner will the activity, that spells prosperity, return.

Many recent developments indicate the continued downward trend of prices. Dun's index number for wholesale quotations during May declined 0.4 per cent, and it is now 37 per cent under the high record of May 1, 1920. Gauging the price situation from another angle there are indications of another series of reductions, according to a United States Treasury department. The price cutting wave, which began about a year ago, had slowed up the last few months. Now price cutting is to be resumed on a new and faster scale, as is indicated by monetary factors. One is a big drop in per capita circulation of money. In the month ending June 1, per capita circulation fell 98 cents to \$55.45. This is taken to mean prices are falling and money is harder to obtain, because there is less of it to be had.

Automobiles have just completed another series of reductions and the steel industry has made a few more concessions. Shipments of the steel industry are running considerably below production, which in May averaged around 30 per cent of capacity. Estimated shipments of finished steel are being made at the rate of 20 per cent of capacity, with production not greatly in excess of 25 per cent.

United States Steel is now operating between 30 per cent and 35 per cent of capacity, compared with 40 per cent in May, but its shipments are even less.

There is considerable confusion in the matter of prices, with various companies under-bidding each other in order to secure business. Manufacturers admit the situation today is worse than it has been in years, but are confident a turn for the better is not far off.

Merchandising activity in the United States is summarized by the Credit Clearing House of New York. For the week ending June 10 it reports a general continuance of the favorable situation of the previous week rather than any rapid improvement. Purchases from wholesalers and manufacturers show a slight falling off from last week, and are considerably less than a year and two years ago.

Indebtedness is even with a week ago, but slightly heavier than in the corresponding weeks of 1920 and 1919.

Payments are not so active as last week, and are much less active than a year and two years ago.

The report shows improved merchandising conditions, except in the middle and south agricultural sections, where the price of corn and cotton is still a barrier.

Building activity continues to gain as prices recede for material and labor. The building investigation in New York City has revealed how millions of dollars have been unnecessarily and unfairly added to the cost of housing. These with whatever excessive charges that have been made by the lumbermen and dealers in other materials throughout the country, are in a fair way to be rectified as they are exposed. Additional pressure is being brought to bear for fair prices especially since the acuteness of the housing shortage is forcing recognition of the problem by business men as a body. In Pittsburgh the Chamber of Commerce has organized a corporation to build 200 houses this year at a cost of \$10,000,000, and quite naturally as a group these men will exert every influence to bring building prices down.

**BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns are showing the inevitable results of the trade depression and the coal strike. For the period April 1 to May 7 they were:

Receipts ..... £104,443,246

Expenditure ..... £135,882,057

For the corresponding period last year the figures were:

Receipts ..... £101,664,065

Expenditure ..... £125,881,527

**STEEL CORPORATION TONNAGE**  
NEW YORK, New York—The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation showed 5,482,472 tons of unfilled orders on hand May 31, compared with 5,845,224 on April 30. The latest figure is the smallest since March 1919, when it was 5,430,572 tons.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Delays incidental to making remittances to Poland have been largely eliminated by a plan recently completed by the Polish Government. The plan provides that remittances shall be sent on official Polish Government forms, and will enable any bank or foreign remittance agent in the United States to send remittances to Poland at reasonable rates. It will also assure their safe and quick delivery or a refund to the sender. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed the Polish Government's agent in the United States to handle details of transactions.

The first paper mill in the Canadian prairie provinces will be built at an ultimate cost of \$5,000,000, as the result of a grant of 750 square miles of pulp forest east of Winnipeg to J. D. McArthur, head of the Manitoba Pulp & Paper Company. The company, under terms of the grant, must spend \$1,500,000 within three years. The mill is to have an immediate capacity of 100 tons of pulp daily.

David F. Houston, United States Secretary of the Treasury, in the Wilson Administration, has become associated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. While his little has not yet been decided, his chief work with the company will be on the financial side.

Leading silk men in Miyasi Prefecture (northern part of Japan) have under consideration the plan of establishing the Miyasi Silk Company and the Miyasi Silk Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 yen and 5,000,000 yen, respectively.

Gold imports at New York in May totaled over \$50,000,000, compared with April, \$70,700,000; March, \$60,000,000; February, \$44,200,000; January, \$28,100,000. Last week between \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 were received.

## NEW YORK MARKET AGAIN DEPRESSED

NEW YORK, New York—Weakness was again in evidence in the stock market yesterday, the list closing generally lower. Encouraged by further favorable industrial conditions, shorts directed their efforts mainly toward oils and kindred issues. Many of these stocks recorded lowest prices of the year. Oils, especially Mexican Petroleum, were sharply depressed in the last hour, extreme declines of 2 to almost 3 points being registered. Call money was at 8 per cent. Sales aggregated 774,700 shares.

The close was heavy: Mexican Petroleum 183%, off 6%; Atlantic Gulf 26%, off 6%; American Sugar 74%, off 34%; Northern Pacific 87%, off 1%; United States Rubber 56%, off 1%; Cuba Cane preferred 36%, off 1%.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

JUNE 10  
U S Lib 3 1/2s ..... 88.70 87.90  
U S Lib 1st 4s ..... 87.80 86.75  
U S Lib 2d 4s ..... 86.80 85.75  
U S Lib 1st 4 1/2s ..... 87.90 86.80  
U S Lib 2d 4 1/2s ..... 86.90 85.75  
U S Lib 4th 4 1/2s ..... 91.00 90.75  
U S Vic 3 1/2s ..... 91.14 90.75  
U S Vic 4 1/2s ..... 98.40 98.10  
Argentina Es. rota. 1908. 69 70  
Belgium gold notes 8s. 1935. 91% 92 1/2  
Belgium external 8s. 1941. 98 1/2 98 1/2  
Belgium external 8s. 1948. 97 1/2 97 1/2  
Brazil, São Paulo 8s. 1985. 94 1/2 94 1/2  
Chile external 8s. 1941. 94 1/2 94 1/2  
Cuba 4 1/2s. 1949. 70 72  
Danish 8% n.f. ext. B. 1948. 97 1/2 98 1/2  
Denmark 8s. 1945. 99 1/2 99 1/2  
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Dominican Republic 8s. 1958. 81 1/2 82 1/2  
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Dominion of Canada 8s. 1931. 84 1/2 84 1/2  
France, Bordeaux 8s. 1934. 86 1/2 86 1/2  
France, Lyon 8s. 1934. 80 81  
France, Paris 8s. 1921. 99 1/2 99 1/2  
French Gov. 7 1/2s. 1941. 95 1/2 95 1/2  
French Gov. 8s. 1945. 98 1/2 99 1/2  
Italian 6 1/2s. Ser. A. 1958. 88 1/2 89 1/2  
Italy 8s. 1941. 98 1/2 98 1/2  
Japan Int. 4 1/2s. E. 1935. 85 1/2 85 1/2  
Japan 2d 4 1/2s. 1925. 84 1/2 84 1/2  
Mexico 4s. 1954. 86 87  
Mexico 8s. I. 1945. 47 1/2 48 1/2  
Norway 8s. 1940. 100% 100%  
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All these factors, but especially the first, second and fourth, were brought into action practically simultaneously. The budget deficit comes as a shock. As to the German reparations and its effect upon Spain, it has to be pointed out that the peseta reached its record highest value when the European war was at its worst, and there has been an impression in Spain that further serious difficulties would arise when Spain stood to gain, and her credit to be enhanced. But the adjustment of the difficulties between the Allies and Germany has had the effect naturally of establishing British and French

## SPANISH FINANCIAL UNREST DISCUSSED

Credit and Prospects Are Conceded to Be All Right but Strong Hands Must Direct Business in Proper Channels

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—At the end of the second week of May the word "panic" was being freely used by responsible financial and commercial people, and even bankers, to describe the state of feeling that had suddenly arisen in regard to the foreign exchange and the consequence of its sudden and strong depression against Spain. A slight but persistent depreciation had been going on for two or three weeks. It was not more than a few centimos a day, but it was disconcertingly regular, and the signs were not good. Suddenly the peseta took a downward plunge, lost a point and a half as against the pound in two days, and then, losing control of itself, as it were, it gave away more than two points in a day. It then stood at 31.85 pesetas to the pound, and the percentage exchange with France touched 17.

Against the pound this was the worst exchange since the dark days of the Cuban war; but for a week or two the peseta had been in this region of new and bad records. The sudden fall to 31.85 was astounding, and it set the whole world of Spain that takes any interest in money affairs upon an edge of excitement.

When the new exchange figures were posted outside the banks in Madrid, people gathered, and there were murmurs of dismay. Many who were not convinced by other warnings—such as have been ceaselessly made in some of the more serious newspapers for some time past—that Spain had done ill with her war gains and was pursuing an unwise policy now, believing that these were just pessimistic croakings such as are continually heard in relation to other affairs, and that they had no foundation, in fact, realized now that there was cause for serious consideration. Some of them realized it still more when on inquiry they found that certain foreign banks of the greatest importance would not do exchange business at the official rate. A French bank requiring a difference of three or four points in its favor.

Fluctuation of Peseta

On the day following the descent of the peseta to 31.85 against the pound, successful efforts were made to steady it and it rose to 30, with the rate of 6.60 against the franc. But the anxiety remained.

There are many causes for this state of things, and they operate conjointly, while at the same time, as is usual in these circumstances, there is no absolute reason for such a sudden plunge of the panicky description. Spanish credit and Spanish prospects are still all right, and will remain so, but it is essential that the realities of the situation should be better understood and acted upon. The heavy deficit in the budget just announced by the Finance Department, the notification that Germany had agreed to pay the reparation costs demanded by the Allies, a further acute realization of the heavy expenditure being incurred in Morocco without any present or immediately prospective return, and the announcement by the Ministry of Public Works of a grand scheme of expenditure on works which are really essential but enormously expensive have been the main factors in causing the sharp fall in the peseta.

All these factors, but especially the first, second and fourth, were brought into action practically simultaneously. The budget deficit comes as a shock. As to the German reparations and its effect upon Spain, it has to be pointed out that the peseta reached its record highest value when the European war was at its worst, and there has been an impression in Spain that further serious difficulties would arise when Spain stood to gain, and her credit to be enhanced. But the adjustment of the difficulties between the Allies and Germany has had the effect naturally of establishing British and French

credit on a stronger basis, and this has sharply reacted on the peseta.

### OULDRIDGE IN MOROCCO

The Morocco enterprise is a very anxious and costly business, and it is more costly as it is being conducted more thoroughly, but for the prestige of Spain and for every other reason it must be continued in this way. The pessimists say the country cannot afford it, but it has got to do it whether it can or not, and in the long view it must be remunerative. The public works absolutely must be carried through. The country cannot enter upon the period of reconstruction with confidence unless they are. Not a day passes but there is more and more evidence of the extent to which it suffers from its highly defective communications. Spain now bitterly regrets lost opportunities during the last four or five years, when she lived in a "fool's paradise."

There is no cause whatever for panic, or anything approaching to it, but there is every necessity for the most serious realization of the circumstances of the time, and the financial world would like to see a stronger line being taken by the government in its handling of these affairs.

At the recent annual meeting of the company, the chairman took a very hopeful view of the position and undoubtedly considerable progress has been made. The company was formed in 1915, admittedly as an experimental organization and an appeal was issued to rubber-producing companies to contribute for five years a proportion of their annual output. This was responded to by 151 companies and four private firms, their contributions for the first year amounting to \$7,581 pounds of rubber.

Owing to the difficulties occasioned by the war some of the subsequent shipments have been postponed, but enough has been received to provide for the continuance of the experiments in road-making; and the present position of the concern financially is thoroughly sound, investments in war loan bonds amounting to £18,800, as against a total issued capital of only £19,100, so that there is no danger of the experiments ceasing, especially as stocks of rubber stand at £1,600, while contributions are still coming in.

As to the results achieved, these may seem to be little disappointing, but the problem was one which inevitably required time for its solution, and inasmuch as a rubber roadway must always be initially expensive, its commercial practicability depends upon its length of life as compared with other road surfaces. So far the directors claim to have proved that a rubber roadway is dustless, clean and easily squeezed, being therefore sanitary, and most important of all, noiseless. Horses get a clean grip of it, and there is no skidding of omnibuses or cars, and there is no vibration in the surrounding house.

While the dream of rubber roadways in all the principal streets, with their attendant advantages of noiselessness, cleanliness and absence of vibration is therefore still far from being realized, there is no doubt that the experimental work carried out by the company has brought it considerably nearer.

### COTTON MARKET</



## INQUIRY DEMANDED BY LORD PARMOOR

Pressure Exerted for Investigation  
into Shooting by Black  
and Tans at Castle Connell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The hands of those who are, under a sense of shame, concerned at the conduct of British forces in Ireland will be strengthened by the evidence brought before the House of Lords recently by Lord Parmoor. In the words of Lord Parmoor, the country is under a debt of gratitude to the noble Lord for bringing this matter forward, and pressing his demand for a public and impartial inquiry.

The evidence in question relates to the incident at Castle-Connell where, it will be remembered, a party of auxiliaries recently raided the hotel and shot a number of policemen in the belief that they were Sinn Feiners. Lord Parmoor read letters from his brother, W. Harrison Cripps, who was staying at the hotel at the time of the raid. These letters relate how, as Mr. Cripps and his wife were sitting down to dinner one evening, there was a sound of firing, and two "rough-looking men" rushed in and covered them with revolvers, holding them prisoners thus for three or four minutes without speaking.

Like "Red Indians."

The attacking party numbered some sixty or more men who were at first taken to be Sinn Feiners. "To my horror," the letter continues, "the perpetrators were the 'Black and Tans' Auxiliary forces. Our landlord, a perfectly innocent, honorable man, was killed almost before our eyes.... Two police were shot. The whole place was shot to pieces by a machine gun brought inside the hotel. Over 1000 shots must have been fired, and the auxiliaries behaved like demented Red Indians." In another letter mention is made of a bullet found in the hotel after the raid, and the nose of which had been reversed to convert it into an expanding bullet. The use of such bullets was prohibited in the great war. Lord Parmoor held it up for examination by members of the House of Lords.

Asked if he accused the Crown forces with using dum-dum bullets, Lord Parmoor replied that he did not connect the regular army with these outrages. It was extremely unpleasant for him to have to make such an accusation, but he did allege without hesitation that an expanding bullet had been used on this occasion by the auxiliaries. Where else could the bullet have come from? For this reason he could not imagine any case in regard to which it was more important to have a public and impartial inquiry. He wanted to get beyond those who took part in the affair, and to know who organized it and who authorized it.

A Scattered Force

Lord Shadon, although deprecating attacks on the government, supported the request for a public inquiry—"not a mere official inquiry." It was a mistake, he suggested, to establish an irregular force such as the "Black and Tans," who were too scattered to be properly under control. An inquiry such as the one now asked for, would show that the government wished to act fairly and honestly in the matter.

The Earl of Crawford suggested that the proper course to adopt was for Lord Parmoor's relative to place the evidence contained in the statements read before the court inquiry and prove that the bullet mentioned was one which had been dropped by the crown forces. He would not assume to prejudge the case. A military inquiry was in fact being held but had been adjourned. Castle Connell was within the martial law area, and he did not believe that there could be found a more honest or impartial body of men than the army officers sitting on that inquiry. In these circumstances he did not see that Lord Parmoor's motion was necessary.

Must Disband the Force

The Marques of Crewe called attention to the fact that if those who objected to the policy of reprisals did not always denounce the crimes that produced them, they were accused of being in sympathy with these crimes, but it would be noticed that they had listened to the story of one of the most shocking crimes ever committed by men in the service of the crown without one word of regret or reproof. The noble Marques held that the proper course was to disband this irregular force. In no other way could peace and order be restored in Ireland, and unless peace were restored it was an impossible task to bring into being an Irish Parliament as provided for in the recent Home Rule Act.

Lord Buckmaster complained that previous inquiries had been barren of result, to which observation the Lord Chancellor took exception on the ground that members of the auxiliary force had in several cases been subject to severe discipline, and in other cases the allegations against the forces were lacking in foundation. The Lord Chancellor further pointed out that in an area under martial law it was impossible to set up any other than a military court, and it was unwise either by word or vote to appear to reflect on the competency of such a tribunal. The present motion merely asked for a public inquiry and as this was already being held no useful purpose could be served by challenging it.

Lord Parmoor pressed his motion, however, and with the support of other peers it was carried without a division.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—At a recent meeting of the African People's

Organization Conference the following resolutions on the education question were unanimously carried: That the time has arrived for the introduction of compulsory education throughout the Union for all colored children; that the government and the provincial authorities be asked to establish industrial and technical schools for colored children in approved centers in order to equip them for their future livelihood; that the conference make representations to the Administrator with a view to obtaining larger grants for colored teachers under the present conditions, as colored teachers, on account of being underpaid, are compelled to do extra work outside their profession in order to maintain themselves, with the result that their school work suffers owing to lack of preparation.

GRAIN MARKET IN  
CANADA STUDIED

Royal Commission Attempts Adjustment of Difficulties Arising in Operation of Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, appointed by the federal government to investigate the marketing and handling of grain in Canada, has started its hearings and is now completing the first part of its journey across the country. The first part of the itinerary, which started at Winnipeg, includes sessions at most of the elevator towns near the international border, as far as Calgary, Alberta, from which the commission will return to Winnipeg on June 19. It will then go west again, stopping for the taking of evidence at the more northern grain centers, and will proceed west as far as Prince Rupert. The itinerary for the eastern part of Canada has not been completed.

Perhaps the most generally interesting testimony adduced at the inquiry to date is that dealing with the deep-seated and universal distrust of the operations of the grain exchange system among western farmers. They seem to be mystified at the workings of this system and, in some cases, suspicious that brokers often release wheat, depressing prices, according to the evidence, at a time when the farmers had ordered it to be retained and not sold.

In the Weyburn, Saskatchewan, district, where the commission sat three days, it appeared that the farmers were in favor of a national wheat marketing scheme. William La Chapple, president of the Grain Growers' Association, gave it as his personal opinion that the next best system would be a farmers' contract pool for the sale of wheat, but he thought it would be difficult to get enough associations to agree to this plan.

Traffic in "Fictitious Wheat"

During one of the sessions in this locality, it developed that the line elevators had ordered their agents to return books, correspondence and papers bearing on their business to headquarters in Winnipeg. No reason for this action was given, and much significance was attached to it by farmers who attended the hearing—when this information was obtained from a witness. When the officials at the Winnipeg office of several of the companies were questioned on the matter, they were as reticent as their agents, and refused absolutely to divulge even such information as the names of the directors of the companies.

R. A. Grams, an elevator owner at Bow Bells, North Dakota, another witness, said that the abolition of the option market system in handling grain would eliminate the heavy price fluctuations. Tariff in options, he maintained, represented notorious wheat, and it was often used to depress the markets at a time when most producers had to sell. Later this same system was used to inflate the market, to the detriment of the producers, on that inquiry. In these circumstances he did not see that Lord Parmoor's motion was necessary.

Questions Issued

The Marques of Crewe called attention to the fact that if those who objected to the policy of reprisals did not always denounce the crimes that produced them, they were accused of being in sympathy with these crimes, but it would be noticed that they had listened to the story of one of the most shocking crimes ever committed by men in the service of the crown without one word of regret or reproof. The noble Marques held that the proper course was to disband this irregular force. In no other way could peace and order be restored in Ireland, and unless peace were restored it was an impossible task to bring into being an Irish Parliament as provided for in the recent Home Rule Act.

The commissioners include the chairman, Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, of the Supreme Court of Alberta; W. D. Staples, a Winnipeg broker; J. H. Haslam, of Regina, Saskatchewan; and Lincoln Goldie, of Galt, Ontario.

CANADA EJECTS AN  
IRISH SYMPATHIZER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—After an eventful stay of two months in this city, which included a preliminary hearing in the police court and two trials at the Assizes on the charge of uttering seditious remarks, Osmond Gratian Esmonde, the Irishman who was shut out of Australia and New Zealand, has departed eastward through Canada under the surveillance of two federal secret service men.

Mr. Esmonde addressed a meeting of the Irish Self-Determination League on the first evening after he was allowed to land here, and on the follow-

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A few minutes' walk from trolley line from Madison to Madison. Ready accessible from Boston or New York. Cottage has seven rooms, large living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath, central heating, running water, electric connections for lights and telephone, large veranda fully screened; also deck.

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PRIVATE family in Yonkers, N. Y. will let nicely furnished room; convenient; good location; reference. Phone Yonkers 2720.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED accountant and office manager seeks work; available at once. F-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E 40th St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLINE

OLD RESERVOIR  
BROOKLINE

A most charming old colonial house, severe architecture, but part in rear has been combined into large living room, dining room, kitchen on the first floor; four large lighted chambers, three fireplaces, central heating, central air, and having open fireplace; two maid's rooms and bath with large amount of storage space on the second floor; all in absolutely perfect condition. The grounds, consisting of some 17,500 square feet, are enclosed with a high stone wall, shrubbery, trees and lawn. The location is superb, a corner fully restricted overlooking the reservoir, in fact a setting that would be hard to duplicate. The character of the place of the owner places this residence upon the market and can be had at a figure far less than it would be reasonable for a similar residence at similar points in the neighborhood.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.  
Established 1840  
1841 Beacon St., Codding Corner, 27, Mass.  
Telephone Brookline 1898

HOTEL FOR SALE

SMALL rest-room hotel with some furniture for sale. Excellent place for summer guests. Lock Box 476, Troy, N. Y.

Beautiful Nantasket Cottage

Ideal location, faces East, 4 rooms, nearly new, central heating, central air, electric lights, shower bath, large plasma, 5000 ft. land, extra good furniture, stone fireplace, central heating, all in excellent condition, price \$1250. Phone 476-1214.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,  
187 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Sunday services  
at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the  
Mother Church and all its branch organizations  
"Our Father," "Pioneer," "Moral," "Sunday School."  
The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonials  
meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

ing morning a sensational story ap-

peared. Mr. Gale, the Mayor, ordered

Mr. Esmonde's arrest, after which he

was allowed out on \$750 bail and has

ever since been at liberty. He was

committed for trial at the Assizes by

the magistrate. The first trial ended

in the jury disagreeing; another trial

was ordered, and he was found guilty.

Mr. Justice Morrison allowed him to

go on understanding that he would

leave Canada immediately. Mr. Es-

monde conducted his own defense.

Just before his departure, he said his

stay in this city cost him \$5000 and he

said that he hoped to come back soon

"when Ireland's troubles are over."

PIONEER SETTLEMENT  
IN NORTHERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

PT. McMURRAY, Alberta.—As a

result of the oil find in the Far

North, Pt. McMurray is experiencing

a boom such as many western Cana-

dian towns experienced in the old

days of the real estate industry.

From a tiny settlement, a few short

weeks will evolve a fairly good sized

town, and in the meantime prospectors

seeking oil, those on the trail of gold,

surveys, and government officials

and speculators are flocking here

until such time as they can continue

their journey. The portage from the

end of the railway to the end of the

steel trail is covered by speeders. The

next stage in the journey is a portage

between steel trail and stoneboat

transfers which transfer the passen-

gers and freight to the banks of the

river. This is accomplished by the

simple process of rolling or scram-

bling down, according to fancy or ne-

cessity. From the river landing,

crafts of all kinds are used to convey

the passengers to Pt. McMurray proper.

At Pt. McMurray the passengers say

good-by by telegraphic communication,

go beyond that point lies the great

alliance, with only a few miles in the

year, and no other form of communica-

tion available.

There is a possibility of Pt. Nor-

murray being linked up with "outside"

by telephone in the near future, but

in the meantime prospectors in the

Far North must satisfy themselves

with meager news service and all the

hardships which are a part of

pioneering life.

SOUTHERN WRITER HONORED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The degree of

Doctor of Literature has been con-

ferring at the University in Atlanta. Mrs.

Harris is the first woman writer in

the south to be thus honored.

Mr. Esmonde addressed a meeting

of the Irish Self-Determination League

on the first evening after he was al-

lowed to

# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## LUIS LAVALLE

**Peruvian Composer Interviewed**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"Now that you mention folk music, what constantly surprises me is its independence of geographical demarcations," said Luis Duncker Lavalle, the Peruvian composer, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I have always been familiar with the singing and playing of the Incas Indians, and for many years I have been writing songs and piano pieces based on their melodies and rhythms. I find the Incas regularly using a pentatonic scale and persistently employing a note which in terms of technical harmony we call the dominant minor thirteenth. And yet, unmistakably characteristic though the tunes are, I am every little while impressed with their resemblance to those of other lands; I am indeed sometimes astonished, coming upon fragments of primitive airs which are common to South American and Scandinavian countries."

"The musical relation of races in one part of the earth to those of another is a thing which ethnologists, no doubt, will some day investigate. But meantime composers may, I suppose, avail themselves of the ancient material, and ascribe its origin to the place where they happen to discover it. Let me show you my 'Legend of the Incas' for piano, which I wrote five years ago. I got the melody from Indians in the interior of Peru. You will, perhaps, tell me that it has a full scale, instead of a five-note scale. You will grant, however, that the chief notes belong to the pentatonic system, and that only subsidiary ones, as though added in modern times, belong outside. I composed the piece, you will see, in the form of a lament, and a procession, and therein I followed the program of an Inca ceremonial. My music, I think, will strike you as obviously descriptive; and I am sure you would admit the old tune on which I built it was descriptive, too, if you could hear it played on a quena, or cane flute, as I have heard it by Inca performers."

"I told you how I had found agreement in the ancient tunes of far-separated localities. Soon after I composed this piece, I sent a copy of it to MacDowell. That was when he lived in New York. He wrote back to me, pointing out that my South American melody had remarkably North American traits, and indicating that the Indians I knew and those he knew must be much alike in their musical thinking. Moreover he expressed the view that I must have in my makeup something Scottish. As a matter of fact, my ancestry is partly northern, for my father, from whom I take, according to the Spanish custom, my middle name, Duncker, was Danish."

"Mr. Lavalle has spent nearly a year in the United States, having been given an allowance by the Peruvian Government to see to the publication of certain of his works here. When he first arrived in the country, he found himself unable to publish with privilege of copyright; but since January, 1921, when the treaty providing for the protection of artistic and literary works was ratified between Peru and the United States, he has been able to make a start with his project. But even now, such are the delays of musical publication, he has much to do before he has his compositions out for the public to purchase. He told his interviewer that he might not get everything done he had hoped to accomplish before going home, but he hinted that he might, at least, carry out plans which were started for the recording of some songs, piano pieces, and orchestral pieces with phonograph and piano-roll companies. Though he has composed for many years, and though he has long been known in Peru for his contributions to native art, he has not always made music his exclusive occupation. By training he is an astronomer, and he was formerly connected with the Harvard College Observatory in Arequipa, the institution at which Prof. William H. Pickering discovered the ellipticity of Saturn's rings, of which Prof. Solon I. Bailey and Professor Pickering discovered more than 250 variable stars, and at which Mr. Lavalle himself discovered a comet in 1893. When he had leisure from the routine of the observatory on the plateau of Arequipa and the meteorological station on the peak of the volcano, El Misti, he used to seek out Inca melodies and ponder ways and means for adapting them to concert use. He maintained a musical correspondence with Josefina as well as with MacDowell in New York for some time, and he took informal lessons by mail from Josefina one year, sending his writings to that master for criticism."

"During his present visit in New York, Mr. Lavalle is staying at a private hotel in West Eighty-Third Street, a little way from the ledge in Central Park whereon stands the new statue of Bolivar. The first object that he sees, therefore, on leaving the house and the last on entering it is a reminder of his own country; and he thought that perhaps occurs to him as he goes and comes is that he is helping to realize for Peru, in the artist's way, visions which the Liberator saw 100 years ago. Receiving the interviewer at his quarters, in a room provided with a piano, he showed a selected few of his compositions and played them. "You will hear much syncopation of rhythm," said he, as he took the "Legend of the Incas" and opened it on the reading-rack of the piano. "The piece must be played with a good deal of rubato, if the effect of the weird and mournful quenas is to be represented truthfully. It must be played with dignity, too, if the correct idea of primitive man and his manners is to be presented."

The work proved in performance

to have much variety of mood and to have a subdued eloquence and a suppressed tenderness that were as far as could be imagined from anything savage or morbid. Another piece which he played, "Quenas Waltz," he explained to be an Inca dance in modern rhythm. "For," said he, "people in my country buy pieces for the piano still have a preference for the waltz, not having acquired a liking for dances that are the fashion in North America. In the 13 years that the 'Quenas Waltz' has been out, it has won popularity at home and far abroad as Germany, where it was introduced by the pianist Friedenthal."

The "Quenas Waltz," if the composer's interpretation is fair to judge it by, is of more outspoken intent than the work of war-time date, "Legend of the Incas." It maintains a delightful balance between quaintness of melodic style and sophistication of form; and it gives, in the small, a remarkably enlightening picture of the two civilizations that exist side by side in the Peruvian highlands. An exquisite musical medallion it might, without flattery, be called.

Symbolic of the national life in another aspect is a Peruvian Creole melody in dance form, which Mr. Lavalle called the interviewer's attention to, as an example of an Inca original modified to agree with the notions of people of mixed descent. "It has not the sadness and strangeness," he observed, "of a pure Inca tune; in fact, it is rather gay." And his playing verified the comment. He next brought out from his portfolio a short piece on the order of a lament, originally composed for organ by Bach, the prelude from "Tristan and Isolde" and the fourth symphony by Tchaikowsky.

Mr. Hadley appeared as the director of his own work "The Culprit Fay," originally produced some 10 or 12 years ago at a concert given by the National Federation of Musical Clubs. It was not a novelty to the patrons of the festival for Mr. Stock had produced the piece at concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Hadley appeared to advantage both as composer and conductor. "The Culprit Fay" possesses imaginativeness and color and its author made the most of both qualities in conducting it.

The soloist of the concert was Mme. Julia Claussen, who sang the almost too familiar "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" from Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila" and the Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde."

The second concert, which was given May 26, had for its high-light the first performance of Frederick Stock's "Psalmody Rhapsody," written especially for the festival. Of the success of Mr. Stock's composition there was no doubt. The work is conceived on broad lines, with a noble exaltation of spirit infusing it. Of extraordinary difficulty, particularly as to the vocal part, the rhapsody was sung with quite remarkable skill. The director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra possessed uncommon skill at the manufacture of climaxes. There were moments in his new work wherein one felt that the topmost pinnacle of sonority had been reached, but Mr. Stock proved occasionally that this was altogether an error of conviction by scaling another and a higher. The rhapsody contained an arduous tenor solo, and this was sung with highly commendable skill by Orville Harrold. It would be well if the "Psalmody Rhapsody" could be heard again.

Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" was sung at the same concert—and sung well under the direction of Mr. Lutkin—but coming after the sumptuous revelations of Mr. Stock's new work it sounded a little wan and thin.

Percy Grainger was the central figure of the third concert on May 27. It was not so much Mr. Grainger's playing of the B flat minor concerto by Tchaikowsky as his own compositions, the Colonial Song and the Gumnucks' March, that moved the listeners to eager expressions of delight. The Australian pianist-composer's music is well adapted to evoke the pleasantest emotions from people who enjoy a tune. A specialist in folk song, Mr. Grainger has learned that the hearts of men are always open to the gay, the naive, the pathetic qualities of the music of the people, and at this festival concert only the most austere classicist shook his head sadly and disapprovingly because of the illing measures of the Colonial Song, the Gumnucks' March or of "Shepherd's Hey," which was played as an encore.

The fourth concert, May 28, was dedicated to the children. There were 1500 of them in the chorus, and the precise attack, the freshness of tone and the enthusiasm which characterized the singing was admirable to hear. The most ambitious essay of the young folk was made in a cantata by Webb, entitled "An Island Fable," this work and the others having been directed by Osbourne McConathy. The soloist of the concert was Miss Florence Macbeth, who sang "Charmant Oiseau" from "La Perle du Brésil," with pretty elegance, and some semi-popular songs whose humor presumably was intended to appeal to the youngsters in the chorus and the audience.

Bach's Passion according to St. Matthew occupied the fifth program, half of the work having been given in the afternoon and the remaining half in the evening. Mr. Lutkin, whose experience and enthusiasm made the interpretation of Bach's masterpiece possible, had his alertness well tested in the course of its unfolding.

There are few choral works as difficult, few that have as many pitfalls. The members of the great chorus of 1200 voices picked their way cautiously among the difficulties and their director had no reason to feel that his confidence in them had been in vain.

## CHICAGO NORTH SHORE FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Of late years the performances of the Chicago North Shore Festival Association at Evanston, Illinois, have increased to such an extent in scope and importance that they have arrived now at the point of international celebrity. The thirteenth festival of the association closed May 31, having extended over a period of eight days. In the course of the six concerts which comprised the scheme of art some notable music-making has been heard.

Carl Kinney,

out in bold relief. His singing of the few bass arias that fell to his lot was distinguished for authority and musical feeling. It should be added that the new organ, set up by the Kimball Company for the festival, was an important factor in the effectiveness of the whole.

The last concert, May 31, was devoted to the exercises of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and of Charles Marshall, Mr. Marshall, who an unknown question in American art before he lifted up his voice in "Otello" at the performances of the Chicago Opera Association last season, was not as effective on the concert stage as he had been when the footlights illuminated his rather impressive acting in Verdi's opera. He possesses not a few of the peculiar mannerisms that his patron, Titus Russo, had made his own, and his vocal style also is not unlike that of the Italian baritone, Mr. Marshall sang "O Paradiso" from "L'Africaine" and two arias from "Otello" at the festival. He was not convincing in Meyerbeer's music and in that by Verdi it was difficult to resist the conviction that the theater, with its artificial atmosphere, is the tenor's true environment. Mr. Marshall was generously applauded and he offered some encores with piano accompaniment.

Mr. Stock and the orchestra which he directs left an impression of wonder-working skill and beauty after their performance. It would be difficult to desire or imagine a finer exhibition of art than that which they vouchsafed in their reading of Dvorak's "Husitka" overture or in that of Strauss' "Don Juan." The latter was a superlative treat. Admirable, too, was the playing of three movements from Gustav Holst's powerful suite, "The Planets." The concert closed with Lutkin's Hymn of Thanksgiving with the composer directing. This setting of the Te Deum made an imposing ending to the festival. Mr. Lutkin's sense of melody, his understanding of choral art, his fine enthusiasm endowed the composition with all the attributes which should make a choral composition popular.

It may be added that the directors of the festival have made a new departure in offering for competition to composers a prize of \$1000 for the best symphonic work. Of the manuscripts that will be sent in, five will be selected by the judges for performance at public rehearsal at the next festival and from these five there will be chosen the winning composition.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The first half of May, though not so resplendent a time as once it was before the war took away its social brilliance, has nevertheless brought an unusual number of interesting musical events this year for concert-goers to choose from. Arrivals, farewells, and commemorative festivals have clustered thick. Among these the return of Kreisler has undoubtedly proved of first interest.

Before the war he held a position great indeed, and individual, yet in English esteem not unique. Now he has returned, after an absence of many years, and seems to have stepped straight into the artistic position of authority last held here by Joachim.

The first recital was announced for May 4 at Queen's Hall. Two days before hand every ticket was sold, and the reception accorded to Kreisler deserves description. An English audience can surprise by its warmth and friendliness when it likes; on this occasion it surprised itself. A most charming incident that afternoon was the presentation by Albert Sammons (the most representative British violinist) of a laurel wreath to Kreisler. The program of music was purely orchestral. It consisted of three concertos: that by Vivaldi in C, Vlotti's well-known work in A minor, and the Beethoven concerto. The last-named was the only one of unassimilable musical worth, but as usual Kreisler invested everything he touched with interest. His playing in the slow movement of the Beethoven concerto, however, seems to have been regarded as the most moving thing in a remarkable concert.

The next event in the Kreisler epic—which reads like a poem of reconciliation and comradeship between members of two nations who fought on opposite sides in the war—was the production by the London String Quartet of a new work of his at their farewell concert at the Royal College of Music, easily the most beautiful building of its kind in London, bearing the impress of Parry's noble simplicity in every line, and built during his directorship. Then the choir and London Symphony Orchestra were conducted by Sir Hugh Allen, who was long an intimate friend of Parry, and a most wonderful interpreter of his music. With the exception of the magnificent "Ode at a Solemn Musick" and two of "The Songs of Farewell," the works down for performance were little known—the great choral, "De Profundis"; the "Ode on the Nativity of Christ"; the symphony in four linked movements 1912; and the suite in G for a string orchestra. These constituted a program that did honor not only to Parry but to its promoters and performers.

The season of orchestral concerts in Manchester has been unusually prolonged, ending in May instead of as usual, March. To Mr. Brand Lane belonged the honor of giving the final concert, and the season may be said to have ended brilliantly. Sir Henry Wood was the conductor, and, in addition to the augmented Hallé orchestra, three of the foremost half-dozen of English singers took part in a purely operatic program. Miss Agnes Nichols, Mr. Mullings, and Mr. Norman Allin make an extraordinarily effective combination, and the singing of the two former in the duets from the Nile scene of "Aida," and the love duet from "Tristan and Isolde" will not be soon forgotten by those who were privileged to hear it.

Both singers were keyed up to their highest power and sang not only with complete sympathy born of understanding but with a fire and abandon that only the greatest dramatic music can evoke. Mr. Norman Allin, who has made a reputation in Wagner's operas, found his chief triumph in the declamation of Hans Sachs' monologue, in which he was enabled to exhibit all the range of color in a bass voice of rare nobility. The whole concert was exceptionally fine and the orchestral accompaniments were remarkably well done. The Brand Lane season has been, both from the musical and the popular sides, a highly successful one.

Dame Nellie Melba before going on a world tour gave a farewell concert at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on

May 8. Ten thousand people heard her sing, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The same week which saw the farewell of the famous Australian prima donna saw also the London debut of a charming Canadian soprano, Miss Sarah Fischer. She is the present holder of the Montreal scholarship at the Royal College of Music, and has had some preliminary experience in the Royal College of Music performances and at the "Old Vic," but this was her first important public appearance in England. It took place at a concert given by Mrs. Hutchinson, under the auspices of the Society of Women Musicians, at Wigmore Hall on May 4, and Princess Mary honored it by her presence. Sarah Fischer has a warm and beautiful voice, without a thread of shrillness, even in the high notes, and her coloratura work is quite exceptionally good. Her artistic style in singing, her diction, and her general intelligence are admirable, while her equal command over French and English is a most useful asset. Her voice is only moderate in volume, but it possesses that indefinable quality which lends distinction and enables her to hold her own and blend well matched with heavier voices. At present she impresses one as a little too careful and concerned with the correct performance of all she undertakes to have leisure to establish a full rapport with her audience, but this is sure to improve with experience. The concert was altogether a very choice and unusual sort of affair.

Marjorie Gunn and Myra Hess played Brahms' sonata in A major for violin and piano, Dilys Jones and Hubert Elsden sang groups of songs, the Houghton Quartet opened the program with two short pieces by Goossens, and the London Singers closed it with some of Ernest Walker's "Songs from England's Helicon."

The Royal Albert Hall, London, has celebrated its jubilee by a concert which can best be described as an "occasion"; it was certainly more than a mere performance of music. Fifty years ago Queen Victoria opened the hall in the presence of all the then royal family. On May 7 this year the King and Queen, with Princess Mary, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Christian, Princess Helena Victoria and Lady Patricia Ramsay attended the jubilee. The reception committee included many well-known men, and the program was finely representative of those British composers and performers who have been specially associated with the Royal Albert Hall in the past and present. Opened with the idea that it should serve as a central hall of arts and sciences, the place and its choir have carried on successfully upon the ample foundations laid by the founders. And though times and fashions have changed, though the plan on which it was started proved impracticable, there has been a certain sober worth, a solidity about it which has enabled it to maintain a definite line of usefulness through all. With regard to its musical activities, a point about the recent jubilee concert deserves special notice, for whereas at the opening in 1871 not a single composition by a British composer appeared in the program, at the jubilee only one composition was not by a Briton.

The Bach Choir brought its season to a close on May 10 with a concert devoted to works by Sir Hubert Parry, and every circumstance combined to make for suitability and completeness. The concert took place in the hall of the Royal College of Music, easily the most beautiful building of its kind in London, bearing the impress of Parry's noble simplicity in every line, and built during his directorship. Then, too, a military band in its own field of military music can express the emotion of a crowd as no orchestra ever can; and the band at Columbia stirred its listeners most joyously in two marches, played as entr'actes, from Mr. Goldman's own repertory of compositions. That is saying nothing about what a band can do to make a half hour pass pleasantly for a gathering of people, presenting an accompanied cornet solo, a waltz and a medley from a popular opera. On the evening in question, the musicians gave pleasure in these ways, presenting Tchaikowsky's song, "None But a Lonely Heart," for band and cornet solo, with Ernest S. Williams as soloist, Johann Strauss' "Wine, Women and Song" waltz and Sullivan's "Pinafore."

SYMPHONY AND MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## GUILD OF SINGERS AND PLAYERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—A new association, calling itself the Guild of Singers and Players, has come before the public this season with a set of ideals and a series of concerts which aim high. In the foreword to their syllabus the promoters state that the object of the guild is to arrange concerts by cooperative effort among artists. Under their rules every concert must be arranged by not less than three artists. This plan has the double advantage of enabling many musicians to give concerts who would otherwise be debarred from doing so by existing conditions, and of enhancing their interest in each other's work.

It is to be hoped that as a result of this cooperation programs of special merit will be framed. The guild has been launched to improve some of the present conditions of concert giving, which the promoters describe as "gravely unsatisfactory." Membership is open to professional musicians, and non-performing associates.

The initial series of concerts is being given at Steinway Hall, and from the programs announced it is clear that the guild has not promised more than it can perform. The works are chosen with a fine eclecticism, in particular, being well represented. The artists who are performing are of proven excellence.

On the first night, May 4, Grace Crawford was down to sing a number of old Italian and modern English songs, while Arthur Bliss' "Rout," Herbert Howells' "Comedy Suite," and Fibich's quintet were the chamber music items.

The next evening, May 5, was practically devoted to the works of Dr. Arthur Somervell. He is so engrossed now in the affairs of musical education that it is pleasant to meet him again in his capacity as a composer. However, the works by which he was represented on this occasion were not, as far as one could judge, of recent date, but it is difficult to be sure, as Dr. Somervell belongs to that small band of composers who are not afraid to employ nineteenth century methods in twentieth century days.

The quintet for clarinet and strings is a pleasant and musically, if not very exciting, thing; and though his cycle of five songs "James Lee's Wife," to Robert Browning's words, lacks that thrill of drama and intensity which made his "Maud" cycle such a notable piece of work, it is gratefully written for both voice and piano. At this performance the composer himself played the accompaniment and Sybil Cropper was the vocalist. Later in the program she sang a group of modern French songs. She is so sincere and artistic that it seems a pity she should not be more careful as to her pronunciation. The rest of the program was made up by some violin solos of Max Reger's, cleverly played by Marjorie Gunn, and Dohnanyi's quintet for pianoforte and strings op. 1, in which Marjorie Gunn and her quartet were joined by Irina Meyrick.

Among the other programs promised by the guild, one, on May 31, will be devoted entirely to works by J. S. Bach performed by Dorothy Silk, Rosemary Savage, and Albert Fransella, and, on June 15 Eugène Goossens will give a concert of modern music.

The committee having charge of the summer symphony concerts in the stadium of the College of the City of New York is to hold competitions for singers and players, and will give those who are found best an opportunity to appear with the orchestra as soloists. The trials will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, singers to go attended by an accompanist and to be prepared to present an opera aria; instrumentalists to be prepared to play one movement of a concerto.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Mrs. Stevenson in the South Seas

Today we came to anchor off Savage Island, or Niuene, having on board some eight natives of the place who were being returned home by the company. It was pleasant to see the happy, excited faces of the "boys" as we drew near their native land. They were all dressed for the occasion in new clothes, every man with a pair of strong new boots on his feet. . . . It is a smaller and lighter-colored race than we have been accustomed to, their features and expression reminding one of pretty, sweet-faced Chinamen. Before we had anchored, neatly made outriggers were circling round the ship and cries of greeting arose from all sides. When the steam-whistle sounded a joyful answering shout ran along the beach. No women came out to see us. To them a ship is tapu, but numbers of small boys accompanied the men. Soon they were all wandering over the ship, marveling at the strange sights. . . . I bought a couple of sticks of sugar-cane . . . and ordered a hat from a man for which I am to pay two shillings. The man had a hat with him but charged four shillings for it on account of its trimming, a small bit of red flannel laid round the crown. I also bought a couple of little model canoes (one for Tin Jack) for two shillings.

Our sailors are "black fellows," some from the New Hebrides, some from the Solomons and various other places. They seem to find it easier to speak to one another in English than in their own tongues; I heard one say: "I wouldn't like to go across the water in that fellow's canoe." The men from Niuene looked at those black fellows with great curiosity and asked in what island did they find men like that. One of these black sailors has his name signed as Sally Day. To-day I heard one of the others politely call him Sarah. Savage Island is a high-low island; that is, it is a coral atoll with a soil, raised more or less unevenly, some two hundred feet above the sea-level. It produces copra, bananas, cotton, breadfruit, "beche-de-mer," and fungus, and is governed by a king with the assistance of four chiefs. Food trees and plants are carefully cultivated, and the people have the reputation of being industrious and willing to work. Captain Henry wished to take a little girl home to his wife, but he was not allowed, it being against the law that a female should leave the island.

The desire to own an island is still burning in my breast. In this neighborhood, nearer Samoa, is just the island I want, owned, unfortunately, by a man in Tahiti. It is called Nassau and is said to be uninhabited.

Last night an immense rat ran over me in bed, and Mr. Henderson had the same unpleasant experience. In

the hold of the "Janet" are a number of pure white rats with red eyes, which appeared of themselves quite mysteriously. . . . Our second steward (a white man) is in a state of wild delight. He took his "billet" under the head steward from a romantic hope of seeing Samoa, of which he once read a description in a newspaper. Every little while I hear his voice,

do; he was ready to play and there was no one or anything to play with. A prickly porcupine came waddling along and the bear followed after, trying hard to play with him; but porky, dully, indifferently, went on into the woods. The bear sat down, dog-like, on his haunches and watched around for something to turn up. . . . Often I have had happy hours track-

## We Arrive at Cape Town

An infinite height of morning sky on which white clouds are sailing and shining, and under its joyous incomparable blue a southern ocean where little crystalline waves, some blue, some emerald-green, almost all tipped

are set tiny white houses. There is something formidable in those tremendous cliffs, those enormous bastions and buttresses of rock bursting high above us in the fire of sunset, while at their feet floats a blue haze, partly woven of evening shadows, partly of the smoke of Cape Town. —"Pastels under the Southern Cross," Margaret L. Woods.

## The Way of Jesus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no reading that is more delightful, profitable, and desirable than that of the Bible. This is especially true of the four gospels. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, which give a detailed account of the way in which Jesus lived, loved, and worked. Here is told the history of the immaculate conception; the visit of Mary's going with Joseph to the town of Bethlehem to pay their taxes; there they found the place so filled with tax-payers that it was necessary for them to take shelter in a stable, and in the manger Christ Jesus was born. After his birth is told the wonderful story of the appearance of angels to the wise men, who were watching their flocks near by; of the going of these wise shepherds to see the promised Saviour and returning, "glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen." One is always interested in going to the Bible to see and to prove; and one always returns glorifying and praising God, as did the shepherds, and with the desire to prove, in some small way, the glory of good that is ever present. The shepherds today who are watching their thought see the Christ or Truth, and they realize that the spirit of Christ, which was made manifest to the little town of Bethlehem many centuries since, is made manifest to each one as the spiritual truth of the birth, the life, the love, and the way of Jesus is learned from Bible history. God has preserved this for us to read and to use as the pattern of right living.

As a boy Jesus lived close to God, when he was twelve years old he gave the truth to the wise men in the temple, he was always about his Father's business; he early learned that God was his Father and that his brethren were the sons and daughters of God. He understood that his fellow men did not know the fundamental truth that God is the only creator; that they were ignorant of the fact that man is born of the Spirit not of the flesh, that it is the Spirit that quickeneth, and he set about his life mission, to raise man from material beliefs to spiritual facts. This truth, because it is the truth, is just as true, just as present today, as it was when Jesus proved his words by his deeds.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, has shown how Jesus, by example, demonstrated the way to work out every problem. He proved to the world for all time that sin, disease, and death have no power. He exemplified the need of living close to God, and in this way he proved that man is free born. Jesus had temptations, but he resisted the devil, evil, and overcame all that was unlike good. When he was, on one occasion, up on the mountain praying and fasting, suggestion or the devil came to him and tried to tempt him, saying: "If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

The devil offered other suggestions or temptations, and Christ Jesus finally silenced him in saying, and realizing with the saying, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Jesus, in these temptations, was wrestling with the devil called human consciousness, which silently suggests that there are many ways other than the way of God. This is the lie and the father of it" spoken of by Jesus.

The mission of Jesus was one of healing and saving, a great and a glorious mission. He learned that the law of good is fulfilled by being and doing right; this he proved to all who sought the truth. The Master had the spiritual sense of Love, of God, and he expressed this in all his deeds. He loved his fellow men with true love, and there never was a task too small or too great for him to do. He so glorified his work that that which he knew to be divinely natural seemed a miracle then, and still seems one today. The great love that Jesus had for Principle enabled him to prove to his brethren the power of divine Truth and Love. These words, Mrs. Eddy teaches, are to be used synonymously with the word God. On page 465 of Science and Health she gives the following answer to the question, "What is God?" "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

Jesus went lovingly to those who needed his help, and through spiritual understanding he healed them of disease, freed them from sin, and raised them from the dead. When Jairus sought Jesus to heal his little daughter he went to her, healed her, and raised her from the dead. He went to Mary and Martha and raised their brother Lazarus from the dead. He was always willing and obedient to do the will of Love.

Today, as Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." (Science and Health, p. 570.) Christian Science is the truth that teaches the way of Jesus. Christian Science teaches us how to work and how to pray, how to love, and to help those who are hungry and thirsting after a true knowledge of divine Principle, and how to help all men to throw off sins and cares. Today there is the need to know the truth concerning God and man, and to let Spirit bring forth

fruit. "The letter of Science plentifully reaches humanity to-day." Mrs. Eddy says, "but its spirit comes only in small degrees. The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love. Without this, the letter is but the dead body of Science—pulseless, cold, inanimate." (Science and Health, p. 113.) Paul learns and writes: "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God; who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the spirit: for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." Today as always there is need of this spirit of Christ, Truth, Love.

In the Bible as well as in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we are shown the way in which Jesus worked. His loving and painstaking example is given to show the disciples of truth the path to take, the way to go. The opportunity to prove the power of divine Science is ever present and "love is the fulfilling of the law."

## The Lions Were Chained

Now, before he (Christian) had gone far, he entered into a very narrow Passage, which was about a furrow of the Porter's Lodge, and looking very narrowly before him as he went, he espied two Lions in the way. Now, thought he, I see the dangers that Mistrust and Timorous were driven back by. (The Lions were chained but he saw not the chains.) Then he was afraid, and thought also himself to go back after them, for he thought nothing but death was before him: But the Porter at the Lodge whose name is Watchful, perceiving that Christian made a halt, as if he would go back, cried unto him, saying, Is thy strength so small? Fear not the Lions for they are chained. . . . Keep in the midst of the Path, and no hurt shall come unto thee.

Then I saw that he went on trembling for fear of the Lions . . . he heard them roar, but they did him no harm.—John Bunyan.

## Valley and Meadow and Sand

Here is the blue of the sea,  
Here is the green of the land,  
Valley and meadow and sand,  
Sea-bird and cricket and bee;

Cows in a farm on the hill,  
Farmyards a-fluster with pigs,  
Blossoming buds on the twigs;  
Cool the old croon of the mill.

—Arthur Symons.

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A drawing of a landscape by Dürer

© Braus & Co., London

Albrecht Dürer at Venice

[Dürer to Pirckheimer]

Venice 7 Feb. 1506.

First my willing service to you, dear Master! If things are going well with you I am as glad with my whole heart for you as I should be for myself. I recently wrote to you and hope that the letter reached you. In the meantime my mother has written to me, scolding me for not writing to you; and she has given me to understand that you hold me in displeasure because I do not write to you. She said I must duly excuse myself to you, and she takes it very much to heart, as her way is.

Now I don't know what excuse to make except that I am lazy about writing, and that you have not been at home. But as soon as I heard that you were either at home or coming home, I sat down at once and wrote to you; I also very specially charged Castel (Fugger) to convey my service to you. So I humbly pray you to forgive me, for I have no other friend on earth but you. I don't believe, however, that you are angry with me, for I regard you in no other light than as a father.

How I wish you were here at Venice! There are so many nice men among the Italians who seek my company more and more every day—which is very pleasing to one—men of sense and knowledge, good lute-players and pipers, judges of painting, men of noble sentiment and honest virtue, and they show me much honor and friendship. On the other hand, there are also among them some of the most

amongst the Italians I have many good friends who warn me not to eat and drink with their painters. Many of them are my enemies and they copy my work in the churches and wherever they can find it; and then they revile it and say that the style is not "antique" and so not good. But Giovanni Bellini has highly praised me before many nobles. He wanted to have something of mine, and himself came to me and asked me to paint him something, and he would pay well for it. And all men tell me what an upright man he is, so that I am really friendly with him. He is the best painter of them all. And that which so well pleased me eleven years ago pleases me no longer; if I had not seen it for myself I would not have believed anyone who told me. You must know too that there are many better painters than Master Jacob (Jacopo de' Barbari) is abroad (wider Dawson Meister J.), yet Anton Kolb would swear an oath that no better painter lies than Jacob. Others sneer at him, saying if he were good he would stay here, and so forth.—"Literary Remains of Albrecht Dürer," by W. M. Conway.

## Of All the Trees in England

Of all the trees in England,  
From sea to sea again,  
The Willow loveliest stoops her boughs  
Beneath the driving rain.  
Of all the trees in England,  
Past frankincense and myrrh,  
There's none for smell, of bloom and smoke,  
Like Lime and Juniper.  
—Walter De La Mare.

## Canterbury Bells

Many blossoms to my breast  
Maké a sweet appeal:  
Lily with the snowy crest,  
Solomon his seal.  
Glad am I spring to learn  
All the violet tells;  
But of all the colored host  
You, fair friends, I love the most,  
Ringing bells, singing bells,  
Canterbury Bells!

—Norman Gale.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Shooting Niagara

The lock-out of the cotton operatives, in the north of England, is merely the latest indication of the industrial disturbance all round the world. It is not in one place or just another place, that this unrest is manifested. In England a cotton lock-out has been merely added to the miners' strike. But across the Channel, in France, the advanced wing of the Socialist Party has already forced a split in that organization, which has been followed by a similar split amongst the railwaymen, caused by the policy of the extremists in the unions concerned. If the seas are crossed, and attention turned to the continent of Australia, the same conditions are to be observed there. The One Big Union has at last won its fight against the trades unions, with the result that it has been determined that these individual unions shall sink their identity in the one union. From Russia the Bolshevik propagandists are going out in every direction, so that it is claimed in quarters where the matter should be understood that Bolshevism is rapidly becoming the deciding factor in the politics of the Near and Middle East. In the United States, which has emerged from the great war with most of the gold of the world in its strong rooms, things are naturally quieter, for the simple reason that there is necessarily greater prosperity. But the United States will find it difficult to maintain the present level of its prosperity with its markets collapsing throughout the Eastern Hemisphere. If, for one reason or another, the other hemisphere is unable to buy from it, the effect must eventually be manifested in its own manufacturing capacity.

What is the matter with the world is that the stream of its producing power has been dammed by a series of obstructions such as the concentration of gold, the instability of exchange, and the conditions of poverty produced through the destruction reached in the great war. Had the men who gathered in Paris been as wise before the event as the world is after the event, had they even possessed an understanding of economics and a political and financial vision far greater than they enjoyed, they might have done something to solve the problem, or to ameliorate the conditions bound to evolve from it. As it was, they were quite unequal to the task, and the result is the legacy of political antagonisms and the economic and industrial chaos, which seem beyond the power of the statesmen of the world to control or to straighten out. Yet one thing is clear. Unless some country or some individual takes the lead in framing a new political and industrial firmament, the conditions that exist will grow steadily worse, until they produce some soldier of the type of Napoleon who will give law with the sword for his scepter.

Such conditions as exist constitute the opportunity of the soldier of fortune, if the soldier of fortune is not troubled by conscientious qualms. A couple of hours before citizen Bonaparte turned his guns upon the sections, he had proposed to assist the sections in expelling the conventionnels from the Tuilleries. Unless something is done to pacify Europe today, there is going to arise a Napoleon in Moscow, or Vienna, or somewhere else, who will set the example of reaction throughout those distracted regions. It is an open secret that it was policy and not conviction that caused the powers in Budapest to compel the Emperor Charles to recross the frontier. And if the Emperor Charles had been a different man, it is difficult to say what might not have been the effect of his venture. For the simple truth is that the people of south eastern Europe are in a condition of such supreme misery, that they might turn to almost any deliverer as offering a possible escape from existing conditions. Trade has disappeared, and the means of livelihood have largely disappeared with it. Even in England, where the conditions are such that it would be ridiculous to compare them with those upon the Continent, the coal strike and the cotton strike were mainly brought about by the fact that there were no buyers for coal or cotton. And no buyers, not because coal or cotton was not desperately needed, but because the more desperate the need for it, the less ability there is to pay for it.

It is this that constitutes one of the great difficulties of the situation. If it were merely a struggle for higher wages, if it were merely a temporary decline of trade, the position would only be one which has occurred hundreds of times before. But the situation is really entirely different. The war provided the workers with the opportunity of obtaining wages such as they had never received before. Even when the war came to an end, the system of government control in England enabled these wages to be fairly maintained, at a tremendous expense to the country. Of course, such a condition of things cannot continue. A country taxed in support of its own industries produces a subsidized economical condition which must eventually end in bankruptcy. Therefore, as the government decontrolled the various industries, it was found impossible to maintain the wages and yet to work these industries at a profit. The workers are, however, by no means willing to admit this. They maintain their right to the wages they have earned, even supposing that the profit of capital is entirely wiped out. But the maintenance of abnormally high prices necessarily defeats itself by reducing the purchasing power of the individual. Therefore, a situation is being reached when it is unprofitable to continue business, as is the case in the Lancashire cotton trade, where immense unsold stocks have been piled up, or else a worse condition than even this is produced, as in the coal trade, where the miners themselves admit that the industry has reached the point of at least temporary bankruptcy.

The conditions which exist in England, which is practically entirely a manufacturing country, are not altogether similar to those on the continent of Europe, where agriculture plays a large part in producing the national income. The conditions are, however, very much the same throughout the European continent. So that it can be seen that the situation which has to be faced is a situation which has never been faced before, and

which amounts to an economic revolution. Whether it is possible to live through an economic revolution without a political revolution being produced is a problem which the statesmen of Europe are called upon to answer, and on the answer to which the immediate peace of the world depends. This is what Carlyle once called "Shooting Niagara."

### Mexico's Alternative

No one in the United States, who has given unprejudiced consideration to the subject of the pending controversy between the Harding Administration and the Obregon Administration, can reasonably conclude that the statement from Mexico, emanating from an alleged official source, to the effect that the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries as a condition precedent to recognition of the present régime in Mexico is impossible, is in any sense final. It is claimed on behalf of the Mexican President that he does not possess the power to make the pledges required of him. It has been stated that President Obregon disclaims the possession of this power, but it must be presumed that the high government officials in Washington who are willing to meet the neighboring government half way in formulating a new basis of international friendship would not, as their first definite overture, demand of the responsible head of that government that he exceed his authority, or that he entangle himself or his Administration in a maze of doubtful or questionable agreements.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, made it unmistakably clear, in a statement given out simultaneously with the announcement that definite treaty terms had been proposed to the Mexican Government, that formal recognition of the existing régime in Mexico would follow as a matter of course the successful negotiation of such an understanding as he indicated was necessary. It is not at all strange, perhaps, that the feeling exists in Mexico that recognition of its government should precede the undertaking of treaty-making negotiations. In this insistence Mexico seems not to have changed her well-known attitude. Even under the administration of Adolfo de la Huerta, Provisional President, the immediate predecessor of President Obregon, the demand was insistent and almost constant that full recognition be accorded by the United States. The attitude of the Wilson Administration was made quite as clear, in the circumstances, as Mr. Hughes has made that of the Harding Administration. It is not sought to question the stability, or even the integrity, of the Mexican Government. The very offer to enter upon negotiations which, if successful, would lead quickly and unfailingly to the desired recognition should afford all needed assurance of the intention and purpose of the government and people of the United States.

But there is something more to the Mexican problem, as it is viewed north of the Rio Grande, than the mere matter of recognition or non-recognition. Full recognition was accorded the government under President Carranza, yet it could not be claimed, by either Mexicans or the champions of Mexican policies, that such recognition settled the economic and political differences between the two countries. It was during the Carranza Administration that the changes in the Mexican Constitution were made and promulgated by which it was sought to compel the forfeiture of land titles acquired in good faith by American investors and the representatives of American capital. It is asked now that President Obregon pledge himself and his government that these titles shall be safeguarded against the proposed operation of retroactive laws. It is not demanded that this constitutional provision shall not be made applicable to titles acquired subsequent to 1917. There is no apparent purpose to dictate to Mexican officials or to Mexican citizens what policies shall be adopted and pursued. But it is insisted that full assurance be given that vested titles, perfected in strict accordance with national laws as they existed prior to 1917, be protected and safeguarded, and that a strict pledge be given that the declared confiscatory policy which has so long been the subject of contention shall be abolished.

It may reasonably be contended that President Obregon is without power to pledge a revision or an amendment of the constitutional provision, but it cannot be reasonably insisted that he is without authority to commit his government to a pledge that the operation of the objectionable provision shall not be made retroactive. But right at this point the real difficulty is reached. President Obregon, and those associated with him, know, as well as official Washington knows, that nothing impossible or unreasonable has been insisted upon. The real difficulty is that anti-American sentiment in Mexico is insistent that the confiscation of foreign holdings be practiced, especially in cases where valuable oil and mineral deposits have been acquired by Americans. It is against this quite widespread sentiment that President Obregon must stand, if he accedes to the terms which Mr. Hughes has laid down. To run counter to this opposition would be to arouse the strongest antagonism. The Mexican President knows this, and those in Washington who have so clearly outlined the alternative courses which he may follow at his choice know that the decision which he reaches now will be, in fact, the decisive test of his strength at home. That is why he is asked to make his choice now, rather than after a formal return to the interrupted friendly relationship which so long was really little more than a political fiction. The United States demands nothing. It simply insists that President Obregon prove, not only his sincerity, but his ability, in the face of internal opposition, to fulfill the reasonable pledges which are required. The process, as outlined, may be a reversal of that usually pursued, but this is, no doubt, because of quite unusual conditions.

### Rhodesian Government Question

For some time past, an interesting change has been coming over public opinion in southern Rhodesia in regard to the all-important question of the future government of the country. Ever since 1890, the whole of this vast territory has been administered by the British South Africa Company. The justice and efficiency of the company's administration is not questioned, but, for several years, there has been a strong agitation amongst

the white population, which numbers about 30,000, aimed for securing a permanent status for the country, either as a self-governing dominion or as a sixth state in the South African Union. This feeling in favor of some form of self-government was indeed so pronounced in 1915, when a supplemental charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, that a provision was inserted in it to the effect that if, at any time, the Legislative Council passed a resolution in favor of responsible government, and produced evidence to show that the condition of the country, financially or otherwise, required it, the Crown might make such alteration in the company's charter as to give effect to such a resolution.

Four years later, namely, in the summer of 1919, the Legislative Council actually did pass such a resolution, but, when the matter was referred to Lord Milner, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, he declared that, apart from the important consideration of the great disparity between the white and the native population in the territory, he could not consider Rhodesia as financially able to bear the burden of self-government. In the interests of all concerned, therefore, he advised the maintenance of the chartered company's administration until such time as the whole situation became clearer. Lord Milner, however, was very far from discouraging the aspirations of the Rhodesians. Indeed it is fully recognized by all parties to the issue that company administration cannot continue indefinitely, and that Rhodesia will ultimately achieve self-government. The only question in debate is as to whether the time has yet arrived for making an alteration in the status of the country.

It is on this point that the change, already referred to, in public opinion in Rhodesia, during the past few months, is so noticeable. Rhodesians have, it appears, been taking stock of their financial position, and have made the discovery that under the existing régime Rhodesia is the most lightly taxed country within the British Commonwealth. They see that, in these days of tremendous taxation, such a condition of affairs offers a considerable attraction to would-be emigrants, and, as one of the first needs of Rhodesia is an increase in the white population, they are recognizing more and more the wisdom of not making any change such as might result in the immediate sacrifice of a very valuable asset. This does not mean, of course, that the Rhodesians have abandoned their aspirations after self-government, but it does mean that they are coming to see the wisdom of Lord Milner's advice to wait until the whole position of affairs is clearer before making any change.

### Prizes for Composition

The presentation of Paolo Gallico's oratorio, "The Apocalypse," at Davenport, Iowa, under the auspices of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, is truly to be counted an important event, as indicating an effort on the part of an extensive organization of American women to encourage native art. The performance of a new work in a large form must at any time be important; and the performance of one that has received an award of \$5000 from three renowned musicians like Rubin Goldmark, Edgar Stillman Kelley, and Emil Mollenhauer, who served as the federation jury, cannot help exciting unusual interest. The Davenport production will in the first place arouse much curiosity about the composer, who, though a musician of high standing, has not been particularly known hitherto in the oratorio field; and it will in the second place call up the general question of the value of such contests as the federation carries on.

Composers of great experience, like Mr. Gallico, have been known to be more apt at the game of winning a prize than at that of winning the public. Perhaps the most remarkable example in recent American musical annals of a prize-taker securing high esteem but no especial applause was Horatio Parker, who, with his opera, "Mona," won the \$10,000 offered by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, but who failed to charm, except for the moment, the ears of Metropolitan subscribers. And yet the case of "Mona," though perhaps furnishing an argument against opera prize contests, hardly furnishes one against all musical contests. The difficulty in the Metropolitan competition probably was that the judges had to decide on the merits of the works submitted almost wholly from looking at them in manuscript. At best they could get but a partial idea of how any of the operas were to sound, and practically no idea of how they were to act. But in the case of the federation oratorio competition, the judges could, no doubt, gain a fair idea of the worth of one piece in comparison with another by studying the scores at the piano.

If the occasion at Davenport has called attention to a particular man as having composed an oratorio, that, after all, was not the object of the federation in instituting its contest. Unquestionably what the women of the organization hoped to do was not so much to lend acclaim to somebody as to encourage the writing of choral music in the United States. In the same way, Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, who, in 1918, offered an annual prize of \$1000 in chamber music, the winning work to be produced at the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, plainly entertained the design, not of heightening some person's fame, but merely of stimulating composers the world over to express themselves in the higher and subtler instrumental forms. Note might be made concerning the Berkshire contest that arrangements for the adjudication of the pieces submitted are so thorough that small chance exists for a wrong award, inasmuch as the judges, before coming to a decision, hold a meeting and, with the assistance of performers, go over those works which obviously lead in merit and determine by actual hearing what one should have the prize.

Doubters will ask what the use of prize contests is, if, in the majority of cases, the music called forth shows mere academic and technical excellence and fails to survive? And although statistics may provide striking minority evidence, their objection cannot be answered. But again, the purpose of prize contests is probably not to bring masterpieces into existence, but to encourage people who have musical ideas to give other people the

benefit of them, for whatever may come of it. A piece of music may conceivably be worth while for certain temporary feeling of the community which it expresses. Doubters, moreover, will ask: Where can a perfect jury be found? Will not those members who favor modern schools vote for the contestant who writes in a modern vein? And will not those of classical predilections vote for the one who writes conservatively? Of course, no answer can be found to this objection but in the consciences of the judges themselves. The really desirable thing, forsooth, is an entirely open-minded jury; and as long as those groups and those individuals who maintain competitions take care to choose judges of the highest musical standing, and let everybody know who they are, the conditions for a good outcome seem to be as far as possible met.

### Editorial Notes

THE figures of the election in the Heywood division of Lancashire will prove extremely interesting to the political meteorologist. They may also cause Mr. Lloyd George's government to think. The defeated government candidate polled 1000 votes less than at the general election, but if these went to the Liberal candidate they were lost, for that gentleman was some 7500 votes behind the government candidate. What happened was that the Labor vote jumped from 6827 to 13,430, so winning the election by a majority of 305. The explanation seems to be that the unpolled voters at the general election, much impressed by the anti-waste cry, descended on the polling booths, and voted for Labor. Thus do "The best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley."

THERE is a genial simplicity about the eminent Mr. Ruth, which is said to be typical of all really great men. Seated behind the bars of his cell, for what must have seemed to him the inordinate period of four hours, as a penalty for exceeding the speed limit, Mr. Ruth seems to have come to the conclusion that an injustice was being done to him, inasmuch as, though he was systematically in the habit of breaking the law, he had never had an accident. Had the fates ordained that the great getter of runs should have shared his cell with an actuary, a new light might have been thrown on the situation for him, and the magistrate justified.

A CONTEMPORARY observes editorially that savings bank deposits in New York increased about \$40,000,000 during the first quarter of the present year, and the newspaper takes this increase as evidence that "business depression and prosperity may at times walk hand in hand." This is a cheering reflection, to be sure. But there is something behind it which it curiously omits to notice. That is, that this very quarter of the year now under review is the first in which New York has seriously attempted to live up to the prohibition policy. Elsewhere, it has for some time been an old story that savings bank deposits have shown a marked increase wherever prohibition has been made effective. If the paper had cared to carry its deductions far enough, it might have taken the New York conditions as evidence that prohibition builds and safeguards the family savings even when business slumps.

FOLLOWERS of international athletic competitions are having one of the busiest summers ever known, and Great Britain is now the scene of most of this activity. That the British are still superior to the rest of the world in golf has been clearly shown during the past few weeks, as they have successfully defended their men's and women's amateur championship titles, and, judging from the showing made in the 1000-guinea professional tournament going on at Gleneagles, Scotland, will succeed in defending their open title. Polo and lawn tennis are two other competitions which Great Britain will be called upon to take up, and followers of the two polo teams predict that that match will be a very close one, with the United States having good chances of wresting the cup from the British holders. It appears quite certain that the United States will be able to retain its world's lawn tennis championship singles for men, with W. T. Tilden 2d, the present holder, defending.

THE gift of seeing ourselves as others see us is always wholesome. It is, moreover, sometimes a cause of real satisfaction. Thus, very much is heard, from time to time, in the United States, about the way in which prohibition is being evaded, of the way in which this city or that city is really almost "wide-open," and so forth. Well, now there comes along an Australian, in the person of Herbert Hoare, from Queensland, who declares to the representative of the Anti-Saloon League in New York that he is "surprised to find so little evidence of bootlegging in the city," and that he traveled for six weeks in the western states before he saw an intoxicated man. He told, moreover, of how he went one Monday morning into the central police court in Chicago, and found only thirteen people charged with drunkenness, whereas, in Sydney, a city about one-fourth the size of Chicago, he had, just before he left Australia, seen a police magistrate dispose of fifty-six cases in sixteen minutes.

THE island of Malta, latest entrant into the family of self-governing British dependencies, appears to be enthusiastic over her improved status, even though it has been granted with a few temporary reservations. Women of the island, for instance, are not provided for under the new system of enfranchisement, and certain qualifications, which are not evident in most of the dominions, restrict the male vote. But the inhabitants are not slow to realize that theirs is a great advance over the condition, say, under which the islanders labored when the Order of St. John held sway.

FRANCE has taken the bit in her teeth and stamped for submarines in place of battleships. She is reckoning on the fact that Germany is no longer a menace by sea, no doubt, and the naval impotence of her traditional foe may have a good deal to do with the matter. Still, France was always thrifty, and in this period of needed rehabilitation within the country, she must certainly have been impressed with the number of perfectly good submarines that can be built and equipped within the cost of a single dreadnaught. The chances are that France has made a very good bargain with herself.